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GUNS SMASH CORREGIDOR

SOUTHERN REGIONS RETURNING RAPIDLY TO NORMAL STATUS

28 Primary Schools Established in Shonan Island by Japanese Authorities

CHILDREN LEARN ANTHEM

Priests in Burma Pledge Loyalty To Imperial Forces in Constructing New Asia

News from southern regions under Japanese occupation tells of the rapidity with which the residents of these regions are settling down under Japanese military rule.

Shonanto, formerly Singapore, has for all practical purposes recovered from the effects of the war, as evidenced by the fact that a total of 28 primary schools have opened in the city.

The native residents of Sumatra are beginning to enjoy life under Japanese military administration.

The residents of Palembang, the scene of the landing of Japanese Army parachutists in the early days of the campaign against the Netherlands East Indies, have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the new regime which has opened in the East Indies after they enjoyed themselves thoroughly at a football championship tournament which was held under the auspices of the Army on April 16 to commemorate the landing of parachutists exactly two months before that day, the first since the War of Greater East Asia.

28 Schools Opened

A new chapter in the history of Shonanto, was opened on April 12 when a total of 28 primary schools for Malay children opened its doors for the first time since the city was incorporated in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, reports the Asahi.

The school buildings were provided by the special city government of Shonanto. The schools were opened with ceremonies in which the children joined in singing "Kimigayo," Japanese national anthem, and listened to their teachers who gave instructions to be observed by them under the new regime.

A correspondent of the Asahi dropped in at one of the schools as the opening ceremony was in progress.

He watched the children listening intently to their principal.

When the teacher finished speaking, the children were instructed by him in the Japanese way of making a salutation. Then the children went through gymnastic exercises.

Children Happy

As they were told by the teacher that they were going to take a lesson in the singing of "Kimigaya," they suddenly became gay. They had long been eager to learn to sing the national anthem of Japan since their city was brought under Japanese control.

The organ had not yet arrived, however. In place of an organ the teacher was seen taking up a violin, to the accompaniment of which the chil-

(Continued on Page 2)

His Imperial Majesty Grants Audience to Army Commanders

His Majesty the Emperor Friday morning was pleased to receive in audience His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Commander-in-Chief of the National Defense Headquarters, General Seishiro Itagaki, Commander of the Chosen Army, Lieutenant-General Rikichi Ando, Commander of the Taiwan Army, and the commanders of Defense Headquarters, including General Kotaro Nakamura of the Eastern Defense Headquarters and others. During the audiences, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to hear reports on the defense situation by His Imperial Highness General Prince Higashikuni, and the respective commanders.

HULL, KNOX, STIMSON MAY BE DISCHARGED

Leaders Under Disgrace Due to Miserable Defeats Suffered by U.S.

F.D.R. SPEAKING TODAY

Will Make Important Statement, White House Secretary Discloses

Special to the Yomiuri

BUENOS AIRES, April 16.—According to a Washington dispatch, Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's private secretary, announced to the press today that the President would make an important statement on April 17 at 10.30 a.m. (12.30 a.m. on April 18 according to Japan time). He did not disclose the nature of the impending Presidential statement, but it is awaited with considerable interest in Washington political circles in view of the spectacular turn of world events during the past few weeks, as evidenced by the failure of the Anglo-Indian negotiations, the fall of the Bataan Peninsula, the establishment of the new Vichy Cabinet, and other big events all unfavorable for the United States.

It is conjectured that in the impending Presidential statement Mr. Roosevelt will probably announce a reconstruction of the Government which will involve the dismissal of Cordell Hull, the Secretary of the State, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, who have fallen under public disgrace as persons directly responsible for the rupture of the Japanese-American negotiations and for the American defeat in the War of Greater East Asia.

It is further surmised that the Presidential announcement will also touch on the following three issues: (1) Powers invested in General Douglas MacArthur in his command of the Allied forces in the South-western Pacific, (2) America's new policy regarding relations with France, and (3) the new policy concerning the mobilization of American manpower.

NAZI UNITS REPULSE HARD SOVIET DRIVES ON EASTERN FRONT

Isolated Enemy Units in Central Sector of Eastern Front Virtually Annihilated

LUFTWAFFE SCORES HITS

3 Vessels Set on Fire at Murmansk— Military Targets in Sunderland Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, April 16.—Soviet forces which attempted desperate thrusts at several sectors along the Eastern Front yesterday were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, the High Command announced today.

Soviet units isolated by an encircling movement of superior German forces in the central sector virtually were annihilated.

Enemy Resistance Crushed

Despite the obstructing terrain, crack German forces operating on the northern sector hammered successfully at stubborn enemy resistance to advance its lines.

The Luftwaffe cooperated with brisk action in the northern sector as it showered deadly explosives on military establishments and supply depots in Murmansk and scored a direct hit on one large sized enemy freighter while two medium sized merchant ships were set afire. Seven Soviet warplanes were shot down in dogfights.

German aerial formations which engaged fierce enemy opposition over the Dover Strait and Heligoland Bay, off the northwest coast of Germany, shot down ten British planes yesterday, the communique reported.

Fighter formations of the Luftwaffe swept over the northeastern coast of the British Isles last night and set fire to several places in the shipbuilding center of Sunderland, the communique concluded.

Occupied Area Commander

Domei

BERNE, April 16.—Colonel-General von Rundstedt, commander of German forces in the southern sector of the Eastern Front, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the German army in the occupied territories in western Europe, in succession to General Erwin von Witzleben, it was reliably reported here from Paris today.

Meanwhile, Colonel-General Rundstedt's appointment was said to have caused some speculation in London as he is considered one of the ablest German commanders, having been head of the military regime in Poland and commander of the central army of invasion into Belgium and France, besides being commander on the Eastern Front.

The Annalist gave four reasons for the appointment of Colonel-General Rundstedt, namely:

1. Preparation against allied encroachment on the west coast of Europe.
2. Preparation for a landing on Great Britain.
3. Re-stationing of German troops in the occupied areas for the reorganization of defenses.
4. Acceleration of Vichy-German collaboration.

His Imperial Majesty Grants Audience to High Naval Officers

His Majesty the Emperor Friday afternoon was pleased to grant an audience at the Imperial Palace to Vice-Admiral Shiro Kawase, Rear-Admiral Chimaki Kawano and Rear-Admiral Kazuo Nakamura, who recently returned home after achieving brilliant feats. Vice-Admiral Kawase later was received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress at a separate hall in the Palace. His Imperial Majesty, in recognition of their meritorious services, graciously granted a set of wooden cups with the Imperial Crest and a sum of money to Vice-Admiral Kawase, and a set of wooden cups with the Imperial Crest each to Rear-Admiral Kawano and Rear-Admiral Nakamura.

AXIS DIPLOMATS LEAVE

Japanese Residents Leave Peru for New Orleans

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 16.—Diplomatic representatives of the Axis Powers and Japanese residents in Peru left Callao about 20 kilometers north of Lima, for New Orleans today on board the American transport Arcadia, according to a dispatch from Callao.

The American transport is carrying 105 families of the Axis Power diplomats and 10 families of Japanese residents in Peru, the dispatch adds.

INDIAN ARMY VESSEL SUNK IN AIR ATTACK, REPORTS NEW DELHI

Loss of 1,190-ton Escort Ship Admitted by Colonial Government

BRITISH EXPERTS WORRIED

Stunning Setbacks Suffered in Indian Ocean Cause Great Concern

[Photo on Next Page]

Domei

LISBON, April 16.—The Indian Government today revealed that the 1,190-ton Indus, Indian army escort ship, was sunk as a result of an enemy bombing attack on April 16, according to a New Delhi message received here.

The Indus was launched in 1934, and had an overall length of 296.5 feet and a beam of 35.5 feet. Capable of a speed of 16.5 knots an hour, the ship was equipped with two 4.7-inch guns and manned by a crew of 119.

British Experts Worried

Domei

BERNE, April 16.—Stunning British losses in the Indian Ocean raised

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

BRITISH RUBBER COLLECTION DRIVE UNDER WAY

MADRID, April 17.—News from London states that owing to the shortage and scarcity of rubber supplies, the British Minister for Supply, Sir Andrew Duncan, has announced the launching of a national campaign to collect rubber. The British public will be asked to gather all old tires, rubber heels and even old rubber balls, the information reveals.

U.S. NAVY ENLISTS WOMEN TO MEET SHORTAGE

BUENOS AIRES, April 17.—Reports from the American capital state that the naval committee of the House of Representatives today approved the draft bill creating a women's reserve corps in the U.S. Navy. The law aims at releasing more men for active service. It is understood that the enrollment would be on voluntary basis and the minimum age for admission would be twenty.

CHURCHILL GOVERNMENT UNPOPULAR

MADRID, April 17.—The opposition to the British Government among the British masses, which was aggravated by the loss of Singapore, is still increasing alarmingly as evidenced from the result of the recent election, according to a London correspondent of the Spanish paper Ya.

The correspondent claims that the Churchill Government badly needs a military success to check the growing unpopularity. The majority of political observers agree that the British man-on-the-street wants a British expeditionary force to be dispatched, and that on the success of such an undertaking will depend the fate of the present British Government and Churchill personally.

It is recalled that several candidates of the British Government were recently ousted by Independent candidates in local by-elections, which is an indication of the unpopularity of the Churchill Government among the British public, the Ya correspondent concludes.

50,000 Captives Taken In Bataan Peninsula; Mine-Sweeper Is Sunk

U.S. TO WARN VICHY TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Political Observers Predict Any Reply From Laval Will Be Unsatisfactory

EVACUATION RECOMMENDED

Washington Previously Advised American Residents to Return Home, Says Welles

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 16.—As interest centered on the future of French-American relations since the return of Pierre Laval to the Vichy Cabinet, political observers here today expressed the belief that the United States probably will demand of the Vichy Government assurances that it will maintain neutrality in the present war.

These circles said, however, that, insofar as Mr. Laval remains in power, any reply by the Vichy Government to such a request probably will be unsatisfactory to the United States.

Meanwhile, Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, at his press conference today, stated that the United States Government always had taken every opportunity to advise American citizens abroad to return to the United States ever since the outbreak of the war.

Line-Up Expected Soon

Domei

VICHY, April 16.—Although strict silence has been maintained thus far with respect to the realigned French Cabinet, the Vichy Government is expected to reveal its composition today.

Pierre Laval, new Vice-Premier, conferred for more than half an hour with Premier Marshal Henri Philippe Petain today at the Hotel du Parc after which the Vice-Premier met with intimate associates who are possible candidates in the new cabinet.

The group later was joined by Marshal Petain and Charles Rochat, Chief Secretary in the French Foreign Ministry.

Vichy Protest Rejected

Domei

LISBON, April 16.—Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador to Washington, called on Sumner Welles, U.S. Undersecretary of State, today and filed a protest against the opening of a Consulate-General in Brazzaville, French Africa, by the United States but his protest was rejected by the United States Undersecretary,

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S., BRITAIN UNABLE TO REPLACE LOSSES

Rome Press Says Axis Holds Upper Hand to Menace Activity of Allied Shipping

GAYDA MAKES COMMENT

Loss of Ships Will Reduce Supply of Materials for Shipbuilding

Asahi Service

ROME, April 15.—All Italian newspapers today highly praised the great results scored by the Japanese Navy in the Indian Ocean, and particularly pointed out the great damages inflicted on the Anglo-American navies and mercantile marine by the Axis naval forces in all parts of the world. The entire press was of the unanimous opinion that the naval forces of the Axis Powers are now in the superior position to menace the activity of the British and American shipping.

Of particular interest is the editorial written by Virginio Gayda of the Giornale d'Italia. The comment in substance reads:

"The damages suffered by the British and American merchant shipping are so serious that they will never be able to be replaced by the entire Anglo-Saxon shipbuilding facilities, thus with the progress of the war, the Anglo-American shipping would face a serious danger. The weakening of their shipping activities will ultimately decide the final outcome of the war.

"In 1941, the United States built about 640,000 tons of ships. However, the Axis Powers had sunk about 1,500,000 tons in a short period of only three months. The losses of these ships cannot be replaced because of the following three reasons:

"1. As the enemy's defense strength will be weakened, the loss of ships will become greater in the future.

"2. The loss of American and British ships will reduce the supply of materials required for shipbuilding.

"3. As numerous tankers had been sent to the bottom of the sea, the Anglo-Saxon naval and air forces have practically lost their supply of fuel, which is absolutely necessary in their operation in protecting vessels."

Another outstanding Italian vernacular, Lavoro Fascista, in commenting on the Anglo-American mercantile shipping losses, editorially declares:

"In the first two weeks of April, the German navy sank 235,000 tons

(Continued on Page 2)

Subjected to Intensive Firing, Enemy Forces Lose Control

KILL OWN SOLDIERS

Domei

AT A JAPANESE BASE IN PANAY ISLAND, April 17.—The vanguard of the Japanese Forces which entered Iloilo, important strategic city in southern Panay Island at 8 a.m. yesterday, after mopping-up enemy remnants, completely occupied the city the same morning. The Japanese troops suffered no casualties, it was reported.

Domei

AT A JAPANESE BASE IN PANAY ISLAND, April 17.—The Imperial troops completely occupied Capis important strategic town in northern Panay Island, at 4:30 a.m. yesterday.

Domei

FRONT LINE, Philippines, April 17.—Subjected to intensive artillery firing by Japanese day and night the remnant United States forces in Corregidor had been making random shots which recently culminated in large casualties among the American prisoners of war interned in the Bataan Peninsula. "Damn fools!" ejaculated in disgust some of the American prisoners on the spot.

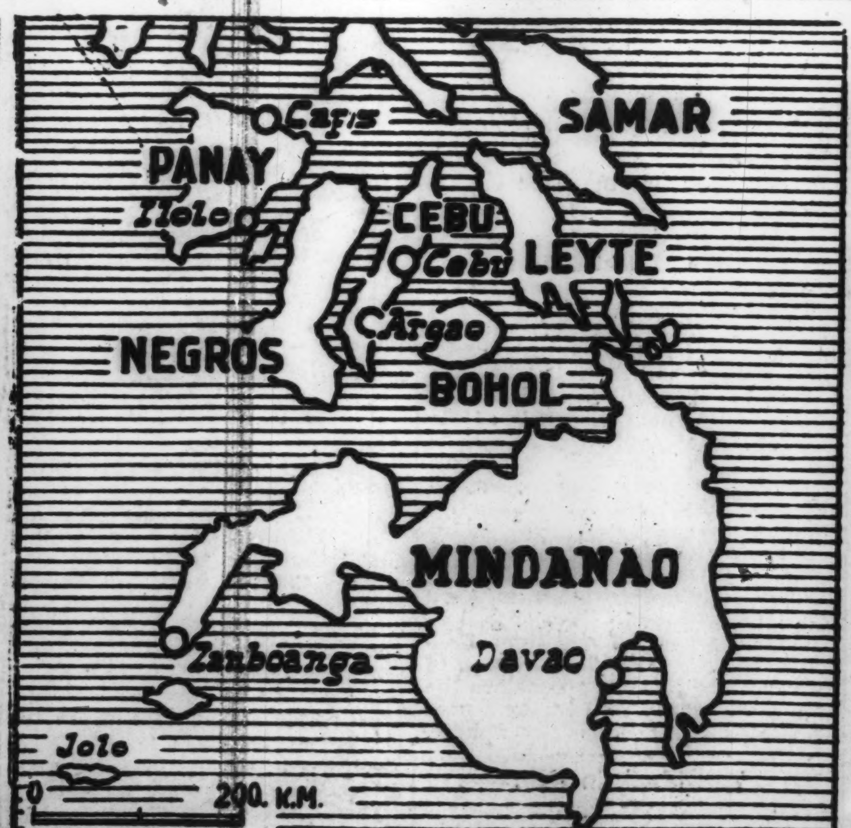
During the past few days the Japanese artillery positions have been roaring like thunder and with the naked eye one could clearly see enemy barracks and reinforced concrete enemy positions in Corregidor being blasted, emitting fire and smoke.

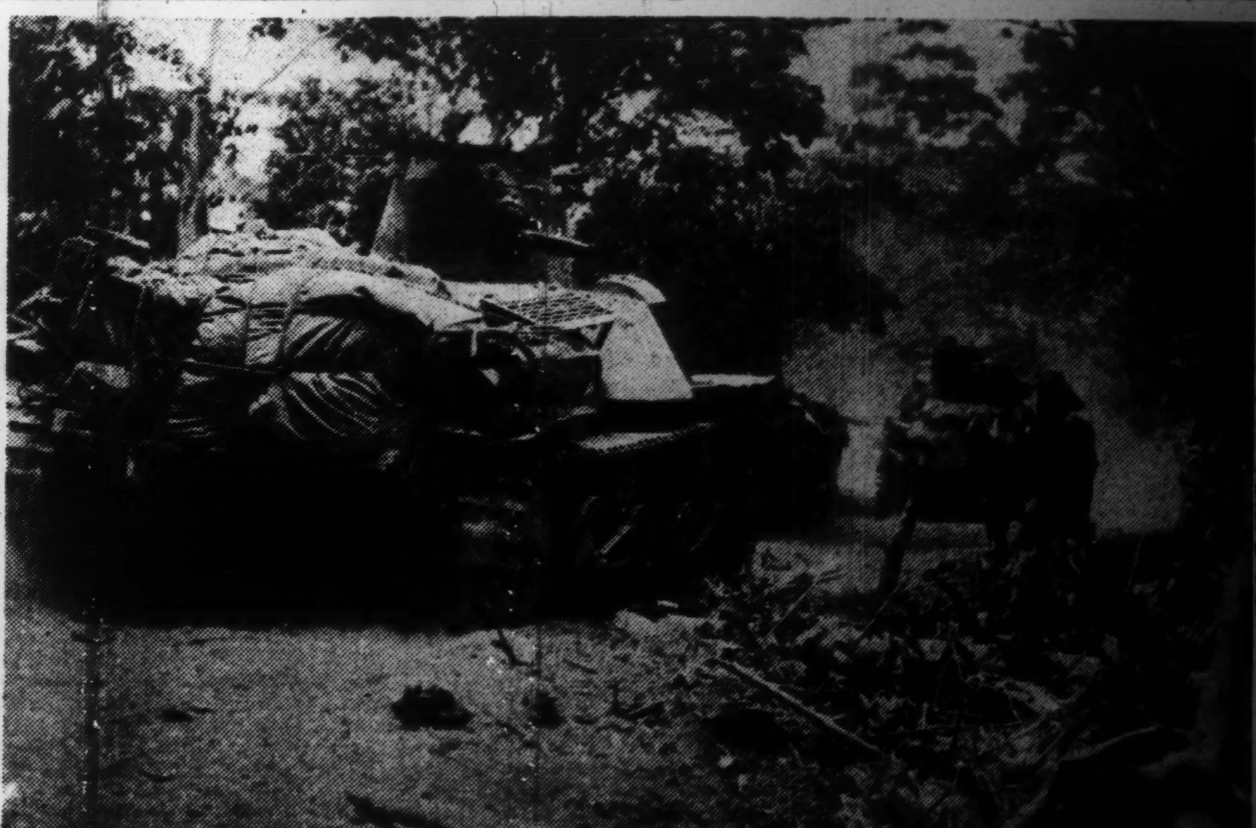
50,000 Prisoners Taken

Domei

JAPANESE BASE ON THE PHILIPPINES, April 17.—The total number of the American-Filipino troops captured by the Japanese Forces up to yesterday on the Bataan front reached the mark of 50,000. The prisoners included ap-

(Continued on Page 2)





Smashing through enemy defenses on all fronts, the intrepid Imperial Japanese Forces are carrying on the War of Greater East Asia with increasing vigor. Success has crowned all campaigns ended, is crowning all present campaigns and will crown all future operations. Japan's armed might will march on until final victory is won. The map above shows strategic points in the Philippines where Japanese Units have landed and operations are progressing according to schedule. On the left, "wings of the Navy" are seen over Cebu, unleashing rains of bombs on enemy military establishments. (Photo censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571. Taken by cameraman Ito of the Navy Press Corps.) Army tank units are seen in action in the picture on the right, a jungle in Bataan being the locality. These giant steel monsters are forming the spearhead of many a successful advance. (Censored by War Ministry).

WELLS IN SUMATRA PRODUCE OIL AGAIN

Refineries at Palembang Now Operating at Full Capacity

The oil refineries in and around Palembang, after two months of the occupation of the locality by the Imperial Forces, are now operating practically at their full capacity, thanks to the strenuous efforts of the Japanese experts working under the leadership of the Japanese Forces and to the full cooperation of the native oil-refinery workers. The rehabilitation is not limited to the refineries at Palembang but spreads to all parts of Sumatra.

An Asahi correspondent at Palembang recently visited one of the largest refineries there. His account, given in Friday's Asahi, runs as follows:

"Your correspondent, early Tuesday morning, April 14, crossed the Musi river in a sampan to pay homage to the graves of the Japanese parachutists killed on the front. The graveyard was found close to the hospital attached to the B.P.M. Oil Refinery. The people in the neighborhood seemed all alive with new hopes. They seemed assured of their safety under the protection of the Japanese troops. Several paddle-boats met on the river were carrying many native oil-refinery workers who are all willing to assist the Japanese in the latter's rehabilitation work.

"After the graveyard, I visited the B.P.M. refinery itself. Almost all the workers, who formerly worked under Dutch management, have resumed work under the new management of the Japanese. At the time of the Japanese parachutists' landing on Palembang, these workers ran out of this refinery, the mechanical equipment being partially destroyed at the same time at the instance of their Dutch masters.

Regret Misconduct

"Those who had broken some parts of the plant are deeply regretting their erroneous act. They are all skilled in their respective lines of work, some having been highly schooled. It seems that the more they had been educated the more earnest they seem in their cooperation with Japan.

"There are two large oil refineries, the B.P.M. and the N.K.P.M., located comparatively near to each other with the Komelin river, a branch of the Musi, flowing in between the two plants. The refineries became suddenly of high efficiency as the producers of the best flying-machine fuel since about three years ago. Though partly damaged by the Dutch just before the plants were deserted before the advance of the Japanese troops, they are now all restored to their former activity, thanks to the Japanese experts and the native workers who are cooperating willingly with the former.

"These plants are now operating under two Japanese directors, namely, Messrs. Akiyoshi Tamaki, chief of the construction department of the Mitsubishi Oil Company; and Shigeru Hayashi, chief of the Kashiwazaki oil field of the Japan Oil Company. The efficiency of the native workers in these plants, according to the Japanese directors, can be compared very favorably with the average refinery workers in Japan. The ability of the best foremen among the workers is not inferior in any way to the best in Japan. The management in these plants is smoothly carried out. Some native workers can give all needed suggestions to the general operatives, these Japanese directors said.

Experts Are Landed

"Just after the occupation of Palembang by the Imperial Forces, a party of Japanese oil experts and workers were landed in the same locality. These men were soon assigned to repairing the oil refineries in the neighborhood, many of which were then in flames, all started by the retreating enemies. After the flames were put under control, restoration work was begun at once. Meantime, thousands of the former refinery workers were enlisted to engage in their old lines. The oil refining work, thus resumed, is going on vigorously along with the military administration under which all the neighborhood had been placed by the Japanese Garrison. There are at present 3,000 workers, all natives, in the neighboring oil refineries. All the inhabitants inclusive of Chinese and Indians are fully enjoying their respective lives under Japanese protection. According to the local Japanese authorities, these inhabitants, so long as they have no hostile inclination against the Japanese, will be free to engage in their legal occupations. Many Indians have been employed by the authorities as policemen.

"Around the end of March, a broadcast from Japan announced that the oil refineries at Palembang would resume their operation before long. These words have now come true, and amidst the surprise of the world, work is in full swing in the refineries. To the Japanese now staying there, every column of smoke belching out of the oil plants causes them to feel deeply grateful to the many Japanese, especially the Imperial Forces, who have brought back peace to this area. This thought was foremost in the mind of your correspondent and he renewed his thanks to the Japanese war-fallen buried close to the B.P.M. plant."

16 Leaving Kulangsu

Domei

AMOY, April 17.—Enemy nationals remaining on Kulangsu Island, opposite this city, yesterday afternoon completed their embarkation and are expected to sail for Shanghai today. The enemy nationals total 16 men, including five Britishers, ten Americans and one Dutch.

Another Victim for Davy Jones' Locker

The lockers of Davy Jones must be quite filled with twisted steelplates and battered guns of the British navy. In a vain effort to frustrate powerful Japanese attacks, luxurious British warships which are in reality unfit for any rough handling, are being desperately forced to engage the attacking units, however these are all being battered out of shape and sent to the bottom of the sea. "More the Merrier," seems to be the unspoken motto of the Japanese Imperial Navy. In the picture above, is the Indus, a 1,190-ton escort ship of the Royal Indian Army, which was sunk during a naval engagement on April 16. It is interesting to note that the warship, with all its splendors, seems more like a luxury cruiser rather than a warship.

Southern Regions Returning Rapidly To Normal Status

(Continued From Page 1)

dren, all of Malay extraction, began practising the singing of "Kimigayo."

Palembang en Fete

Palembang on Sumatra was in gala attire on April 16, writes another correspondent of the Asahi.

It was exactly two months before that day that army parachutists landed near the city, extending their field of action with the result that the city fell into Japanese hands within a short time after the landing.

The residents of the city, in their enthusiasm over the transformation of their city under Japanese military rule, celebrated on April 16 the landing which led to the inclusion of the place in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Football Tournament

The Japanese military authorities in the city on their part staged a football championship contest in honor of the occasion.

The event was held at the studium operated by the Palembang municipality.

Long before 6 p.m. (Japan Time) when the event got under way, the spacious stadium had been filled to overcrowding by spectators, who had paid admissions of 50, 30 and 15 sen.

The contest was opened with a ceremony which consisted of the hoisting of the national flag of Japan, singing of the "Kimigayo" and the "Patriotic March."

The games started shortly after 7 p.m. There were nine teams contending for championship. The tournament is to be held for four days. For the first time since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, cries of joy reverberated in the field.

There were many Japanese soldiers among the spectators. They were as enthusiastic as the rest of the crowd. They shouted "good" in Malay which they had learned already.

To Make Natives Happy

The Asahi reports from the Burma front that the Japanese authorities in Burma are endeavoring to make the life of the residents of war-torn villages in the country as pleasant as possible.

As an example the paper reports that the information section of the Japanese Army in Burma some time ago organized a traveling theatrical company.

The troupe, according to the paper, is popular with the Burmese. It travels from village to village in the war-torn parts. As it arrives at each village it is warmly and enthusiastically welcomed by the villagers. Dancing, story-telling, and music are usually on the program.

An actress who enjoys great popularity among the theater-goers of Rangoon has recently joined the troupe.

A Batavia dispatch to the Asahi tells of the departure of a group of Army press corps members from Batavia on April 15 to visit various places of Java Island. Their business is to entertain Japanese soldiers and enlighten native residents. They will also investigate cultural conditions on the island. They will first visit Bandoeng.

The group, in addition to five officers, include Rintaro Takeda, popular novelist, Kiyoo Yasuda, musician, Shozo Nishizawa, Fumio Saruta and Toyo Shimizu, cameraman.

According to the present plan, these Army press corps members will spend two months enlightening native residents in the interior of the island. They will use automobiles which formerly belonged to the East Indies Government.

Surabaya Back to Normal

The Nichi Nichi reports from Surabaya that conditions in the city which was entered by Imperial Forces a month ago have returned to normal.

The Japanese military authorities in the city, who have decided that all important places in the city should be renamed, have advertised in the newspapers and through the radio, for names to be given various places in the city.

It is their intention to rename principal streets, bridges, stations, and rivers in the city.

The same paper reports that the people of Burma celebrated New Year's Day on April 15, according to the Buddhist calendar.

At 10 a.m. the same day New Year celebrations were held at the Shwa Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon. The ceremony, held under the auspices of Japanese military authorities, was performed by a large number of Burmese Buddhist priests.

The event was an occasion for the adoption by the priests of a resolution, offered by one of them, pledging full cooperation to the Japanese Army.

Soldiers Entertained

There was a cheerful atmosphere throughout the country.

Japanese soldiers were invited to Burmese homes and lavishly entertained. Girls in bright colored costume, their heads decorated with flowers, were out on the streets of Rangoon, adding to the gaiety of the occasion.

The paper comments that there is every evidence that the people of Burma are congratulating themselves on the presence of Japanese troops in their midst.

The East Indies is rapidly adjusting itself to new conditions, reports the Nichi Nichi from Bandoeng.

The Bandoeng broadcasting station, said to be the most powerful in East Asia, has announced a plan under which it will broadcast a program designed to show to the entire world that the people of the East Indies are united in resolution to destroy countries which are opposed to the effort to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Residents of Hongkong, according to a dispatch to the Nichi Nichi from that city, brightened on April 15 as news spread of the arrival of a large shipment of rice from Thailand. It was the first supply of rice received by Hongkong since the city was incorporated in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Today's Press Comments

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Food Policy for Co-Prosperity Sphere

HOCHI—Thanks to the brilliant war results achieved by the Imperial Forces, the vast Southern Regions have been brought within the Sphere of the East Asian new order, and side by side with the progress of military operations, the work of economic construction is now being pushed forward vigorously.

It is very satisfactory to learn at this juncture that the authorities of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry have just laid down a 10-year program in regard to the food problem which constitutes one of the most important economic issues of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Under this plan of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, Japan, Manchoukuo and China form the nucleus of the agricultural production program within the Sphere, though the importance of Thailand, French Indo-China and Burma in the production of agricultural products is duly recognized.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the interest of the Japanese nation in the Southern Regions has been aroused considerably. This is quite as it should be, but it should not be forgotten at the same time that Japan, Manchoukuo and China constitute the kernel of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Some people argue that Japan's demand for foodstuffs should be met by the produce of French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma and that Japan should be converted into a highly industrialized country, but such a view is irrelevant and superficial. War economy not backed by the security of wartime food supply is a castle built on sand. No matter how highly the defense industry may be developed, it will not stand the strain of a prolonged total war, unless it is reinforced by self-sufficiency in the supply of food. For proof, we can only point to the present plight of Britain who has hitherto been dependent on her colonial possessions for the supply of foodstuffs.

From this point of view, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry acted wisely when, in drawing up its new 10-year program, it attached special importance to the increased production of agricultural crops in Japan, while planning for the importation of surplus rice from French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma to fill up any deficiency which may occur in the food supply in this country.

The development of Japanese agriculture is important not only for the attainment of self-sufficiency in wartime food supply but for the purpose of maintaining the traditional spirit among the Japanese to feed themselves on the rice of their own production. It is also necessary for preserving the family system in this country.

Dissolution of All-Japan Industrial Federation

MIYAKO—The Dissolution of the All-Japan Industrial Federation was decided on at a meeting of the standing committee of the organization on April 16.

The federation was brought into being in 1931 to checkmate the labor unions and assist in the solution of the problem of labor and capital relations. With it were affiliated 140 industrial organizations, including the chambers of commerce and industry, Businessmen's Federation, Industrial Association, Federation of Spinners' Associations, Colliery Federation, Electrical Association, and Railway Associations.

At the time of its founding, the federation was one of the three most influential industrial organizations in the country. The other organizations were the Japan Economic League and Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

In recent years the federation has been inactive to an extent which caused observers to doubt its usefulness.

Three reasons can be assigned for the action of the federation in deciding to disband. One of them is that the spirit of industrial service to the State has become diffused among the nation's industrialists. A second reason is that the question of relations of labor and capital has found its own solution as a result of the awakening of employers and employes. The third reason is that matters related to labor have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Welfare Ministry and Association for Industrial Service to the State.

At the time the federation was founded labor and capital were opposed while the people who were under the influence of Western ideas were in a mood to justify the condition of rivalry between employers and employes. Naturally the federation fought forces working to alienate labor and capital, and worked for the establishment of a relationship between labor and capital based on the traditional industrial spirit of the Japanese people. It opposed the Government plans for a labor union law and a system of reserve funds from which retirement allowances would be paid to workers. Some of the steps taken by the federation had the effect of widening the gap between employers and employes. We must not be blind to the contribution made by the organization to the solution of vexing questions before the nation, however. The federation did much to promote the passage of mass life insurance laws and other bills for the benefit of employes.

The disbandment of the federation will not mean that the labor problem has been solved for good. The nation's employes and employers are united in work for service to the State. This is no guarantee that the country will be free from labor trouble. The current labor situation may show a phase disconcerting to people having at heart the harmony between labor and capital. It is time that the Government had plans ready for meeting any exigency in the labor-capital situation.

Van Mook in U.S.

Domei

LISBON, April 16.—Hubertus van Mook, former Lieutenant-Governor of the East Indies, arrived in San Francisco from Australia today, accompanied by a suite of 15, according to a report from San Francisco.

PIANO SOLOIST STARS IN CONCERT AT HIBIYA

Miss Kusama Enthralls Audience at 235th Symphony Featuring Beethoven

An outstanding attraction of the 235th periodical subscription concert by the New Symphony Orchestra, which was held under the direction of Hisatada Otaka before a capacity audience at the Hibiya Public Hall last Wednesday and Thursday evenings, was the appearance of Miss Kazuko Kusama as the piano soloist. The program was made up of Beethoven's Third Symphony "Eroica" Faure's Ballade for Piano and Orchestra and Ravel's Rhapsodie Espagnole.

In a meteoric rise Miss Kazuko Kusama has conquered a place for herself among the favorites of the Japanese music-loving public. This young pianist has in the course of about two years won the enthusiastic acclaim and support of a large following as a solo recitalist, concert soloist, and radio artist. The current performance marked her second appearance of the season as a soloist in the New Symphony's subscription series; this time substituting Miss Sonoko Inoue who has been unable to appear as originally scheduled.

The piano solo number of the evening, Faure's Ballade, had not been heard in Tokyo for a very long time, and with her musical training acquired in France, Miss Kusama was indeed particularly qualified for an interpretation of this work. Originally composed for piano alone, this Ballade, while it invites comparison with Chopin's famous compositions written under the same title, is less dramatic and more lyrical and quiet in character than the former,. In the version for piano and orchestra, which was arranged by Faure himself, the piano part is treated with a moderate amount of pianistic brilliance, and altogether it is not a number suited to demonstrate technical virtuoso feats. In length it is not quite a full-fledged solo number for a symphony program.

With her elegant and polished playing and appropriate interpretation, Miss Kusama charmed her large audience on both nights, receiving enthusiastic ovations for her performance. Her coming solo recital, announced for May 19 at the Hibiya Public Hall with a program of Bach, Beethoven, Debussy, Faure, and Ravel, is now being eagerly anticipated by her numerous fans.

Musically the number of outstanding interest was Ravel's Rhapsodie Espagnole which concluded the program. Though not exactly a "first performance," this work, too, has not been heard here in many years.

Of the four movements, "Prelude a La Nunit (Tres Modere), "Malaguena" (Assez vif), "Habanera" (Assez lent), and "Feria" (Assez anime), the second and third parts are the composer's artistic interpretations of popular Spanish dances. In the nocturnal prelude and the finale describing the bustling activity of a Spanish fair, Ravel has musically painted the atmosphere of the Spanish landscape and the life of the Spanish people.

With supreme skill the composer uses the colorful sound palette of the enlarged impressive orchestra, bringing out shades of tone which few besides him have been able to achieve. A formidable array of percussion instruments adds intriguing variety in rhythms.

While the two French numbers were newly studied by the orchestra for this concert, Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony which opened the program has long been a standing item in the orchestra's repertoire.

Hisatada Otaka, who is now more or less alternating with Kazuo Yamada in directing the New Symphony Orchestra's periodical concerts, has studied music thoroughly in Europe for many years and has conducted several well known foreign orchestras. Directing the program with skill and accuracy, he well deserved the hearty applause which greeted him and the orchestra, when the final curtain descended.

U.S. to Warn Vichy To Remain Neutral

(Continued From Page 1)

according to a dispatch from Washington.

The protest was a counter-reply to the United States' explanations for the opening of the American Consulate-General in Brazzaville, made on April 13 in reply to the original protest filed by France.

Political observers in Washington opine that the rejection of the French protest portends an aggravation of the diplomatic relations between Vichy and the United States in consequence of the entry of Pierre Laval in the Vichy Cabinet, the dispatch says.

U.S., Britain Unable To Replace Losses

(Continued From Page 1)

of enemy shipping; the Italian navy accounted for another 58,000 tons, while the Japanese also sent an equally large tonnage of enemy shipping to the bottom of the sea. According to these figures, the monthly loss of shipping suffered by the British Empire and the United States would average more than 500,000 tons, an amount far exceeding the present shipbuilding capacity of the enemy countries."

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His Imperial Majesty Receives Tatekawa In Audience at Palace

Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 2:30 p.m. Friday, when he was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor at the Phoenix Hall. Lieutenant-General Tatekawa also was granted an audience by Her Majesty the Empress at a separate hall before retiring from the Palace.

50,000 Prisoners Taken In Bataan Peninsula

(Continued From Page 1)

proximately 9,000 United States troops.

U.S. Mine Sweeper Sunk

Domei

LISBON, April 16.—The 840-ton United States mine sweeper Finch was sunk by Japanese bombers off Corregidor, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to reports received here from Washington.

The Finch was launched in 1918 during the first World War and was at once assigned to the United States Atlantic fleet. In 1932 it was transferred to the United States fleet in Yangtze waters.

Prisoners Fill Highway

Domei

BATAAN FRONT, April 17.—For the past one week the highway along the Bataan Peninsula's eastern coast has been thronged with American-Filipino war prisoners wearily trekking toward the prisoners' camp.

Scores of acres of sugar plantations along the road between Orion and San Fernando were laid waste in one day as the undernourished prisoners plucked the sugar-canes to satisfy their hunger.

Many captives were so weak from the three-month malnutrition that they were hobbling along with great difficulty.

Peace Returns to Cebu

Domei

CEBU, April 17.—With the fall of Cebu City on Cebu Island into Japanese hands, Filipino refugees now are returning to their homes in increasing numbers.

Great indignation has been expressed by these Filipinos over the drastic "scorched earth" tactics to which United States forces resorted on retreating from this city.

The Filipino citizens now have realized that they thus far have been fooled by American propaganda. It was revealed that they did not know even the smashing defeat of the United States Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor.

Admits Panay Landing

Domei

LISBON, April 16.—The United States War Department today admitted the landing of Japanese Forces on Panay Island, in the Philippines, early this morning, according to information received here from Washington.

The announcement said the Japanese Forces, protected by barrages by naval craft and airplanes, effected forced landings at Iloilo, the largest city on the island of Panay, located at its southern tip, and at Capiz, a key point on the northern coast.

Panay South of Luzon

The Island of Panay, on which Imperial Army and Navy Forces landed on April 16, is situated to the south of Luzon. Covering an area of 11,520 square kilometers and with a population of 1,340,000, Panay is about one third the size of Taiwan.

An important transportation center, it has a railroad running between its two principal cities, Iloilo and Capis. There are military and commercial airports at Iloilo and San Fernando, another of the island's main cities, and commercial airfields at Capis and two other points.

The military airfields at Iloilo and San Fernando each have two runways with lengths of 600 meters and widths of 100 meters, and are considered among the finest in the Philippines. The Iloilo airport was an important stop-over on the Manila-Davao air route.

The City of Iloilo is the only open port in the Visayan region and is situated on the southeastern tip of Panay. It has a population of 90,000. It is the distributing center of rice, sugar, lumber and hemp from the islands of Panay and Negros, and boasts up-to-date means of transportation, including electric cars and buses. Up to pre-war times, 75 per cent of Iloilo's sugar exports came to Japan. There were about 400 Japanese residents and a Japanese elementary school in the city before the outbreak of the war. Located in the suburbs of Iloilo is the Halo Cathedral, the home of Catholicism in the Visayan region.

Capis, the capital of Capis Province, is situated three miles up the mouth of the Panay River and is about 117 kilometers from Iloilo. The city has a population of approximately 30,000.

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BRITISH PREPARING FOR NEW AXIS DRIVE

Possibility of Germany Cutting Through Turkey to Near East Feared

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 18.—Harassed by the possibility of a German drive toward the Near East via Turkey and the Caucasus, the British Near East forces frantically are preparing against a German offensive by hurriedly constructing forts and trenches in the northern districts of Iraq and Syria, according to reports received here from Baghdad.

In the Mosul and Kirkuk areas, over 10,000 Iraqi and Syrian laborers, supervised by British engineers and under the vigilance of British troops and Iraqi police, are building large military highways, trenches and anti-tank entrenchments, the reports disclosed.

It is also reported that a British infantry division is expected to arrive shortly to reinforce the one armored brigade now stationed in this area.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Cairo that Major-General Claude J. E. Auchinleck, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Middle East, has returned from an inspection tour of Iran, Iraq, Syria and Palestine and met in consultation with British military leaders in Cairo today.

Indian Army Vessel Sunk in Air Attack, Reports New Delhi

(Continued From Page 1)

the problem of naval warfare in the future in London, according to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, which reported from London today that it is generally believed the Japanese used no particular bomb or secret arm but ordinary fighting means with greater energy and concentration.

British naval experts are now wondering if the American theory of safeguarding the fleet until absolute material superiority is realized is not better than the British method of sending out weak squadrons, the report said.

It was pointed out that Japan has attempted no risky operation involving the isolation of its warships when they were liable to attack from land-based airplanes.

These naval experts declared that the Japanese carried out their attacks with the best adapted plan, attacking battleships with torpedo planes and lighter units, such as the aircraft carrier Hermes, with dive-bombers.

Development of a special plane for sea battle and instruction of special pilots trained in naval warfare is imperative if Britain is to safeguard its fleet, these circles said.

SOUND DEVICES PLACED UNDER STRICT CONTROL

Metropolitan Police Board Announces New Orders to Prevent False Alarms

Six new rules were announced and put into effect Thursday by the Metropolitan Police Board to control the use of sirens and other sound devices in order to convey the air raid alarm to the people clearly and to prevent false alarms.

According to the new regulation, the use of the following sound devices have been prohibited during the period air raid prevention is in effect:

1. Sirens, train whistles, alarm bells including church and temple bells, and all sounds that may be mistaken for air raid alarms or for cancellation signals. This does not include sounds produced within churches and temples, theaters, auditoriums, boats, tunnels, and subways, where they will not be heard outside.

Sounds produced in theaters and other such places that may shock the people should be well controlled.

2. Sounds that may be mistaken for that of an airplane or those that will interrupt police supervision are prohibited within army air defense positions and in those districts where transportation has been limited by the police to supervise air raid defense.

3. All sounds similar to air raid prevention alarms are prohibited as long as the air raid alarm is in effect.

4. When whistles and sirens of trains and factories must be tested or in case of a fire, sounds may be produced as low as possible, after permission is obtained from either the police chief or the police inspector. However, these are limited to only when absolutely necessary.

Although it has been customary for boats to use sirens to prevent collision, their random use is strictly prohibited.

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DUTCHMEN CHARGED WITH BRUTAL ACTS

Many Japanese Residents in Macassar Maltreated by Authorities in Celebes

How maliciously and relentlessly the Dutchmen treated the Japanese residents in Macassar at the time of the start of the current war was described by a German woman named Rosa Eksree, who has been managing a hospital there for a long time past as an officer of the Salvation Army, according to an account given by two Asahi correspondents from the Celebes city.

When the correspondents visited her at the hospital, Miss Eksree, recalling her memories, said:

"Before the outbreak of the present European War, about 150 Japanese lived in Macassar. But after the start of the war, the Dutch authorities put more and more pressure upon the Japanese and confiscated bit by bit the interests and property, which they had accumulated with much difficulty and pain.

"When war was declared by Japan on the anti-Axis countries on December 8 last year, the Dutch instantly seized the 50 Japanese residents who had remained here despite the critical condition that was prevailing in this area.

"I saw the Dutch policemen corralling them to the internment camps, kicking, striking, trampling and trying every villainous thing they liked on those defenseless Japanese.

"The Japanese people, however, bravely and persistently bore the malicious treatment of the Dutch and kept composure to the last. It was a most touching sight to see them treated so relentlessly in public. I felt so pitiful that I could not help covering my face with my hands.

"Notwithstanding that the Dutch East Indies Government has unconditionally surrendered to Japan, none of those Japanese has yet returned.

"The officers of the Japanese Navy landing party have written notices, reading 'The remains of Japanese firm' and pasted them on the half-burnt buildings, which belonged to those Japanese merchants. They seem to be waiting for their proprietors to return."

Guiding the correspondents through all the chambers of her hospital, Miss Eksree, disillusioned at the absence of her Japanese friends, said:

"I used to have many nice Japanese friends here. Many Japanese women gave birth to children on these beds. As the situation became more and more aggravating after the outbreak of the second European War, those women and their children evacuated to their homeland. As they left here, we parted in tears hoping, however, for our earliest reunion.

"The husbands of those dear friends of mine, however have been taken to God knows where by the Dutch and none of them has come back.

"Now that this town has regained normalcy, thanks to the Japanese Forces, I expect those Japanese women will return here shortly. I pray every morinng and evening that they will come back in the near future and also that Heaven may protect the husbands of my friends."

Saigo's Foresight Praised by Toyama

(Continued From Page 4)

ped out from his seat, walked up to the disloyal Roju, and in the presence of many high officials blamed him for his unpardonable conduct. The same evening, Hori commited harakiri like a worthy samurai, leaving a memorial addressed to Ando.

"Hori was a man of rigorous spirit and he never suffered the national prestige to be trampled down by the minister of any foreign Power, by Parks, the British Minister. Parks was a cunning, crafty, and stiff-necked diplomat. In those days, Japan was no match for Britain in military strength, and Parks was well aware of it.

"'Well', he would say, 'It seems that we cannot reach an agreement on these questions. I think I must write to my Government for a powerful fleet.'

"Parks succeeded in intimidating all officials of the shogunate, except Oribe-no-sho. Once, Parks resorted to his usual method of diplomatic bluffing. He said, 'Then war is inevitable. I will write for our warships.'

"'War?' reported Oribe-no-sho, 'War is quite welcome.'

"Parks was surprised at the undisturbed manner in which the Japanese diplomat accepted his challenge.

"'What?' asked Parks, 'then, may I understand that your country is prepared for an armed clash with Great Britain?'

"'Yes,' replied Oribe-no-sho calmly, 'Japan will never evade war if necessary. But, war is an armed clash between two nations which involves many hand-to-hand fights between the individuals belonging to both nations. Therefore, let us fight a duel between you and I to begin with.'

"With these words, Oribe-no-sho assumed a grave air. Parks saw impending danger in the ghastly look of the rigorous-minded Japanese diplomat.

"'Well, I think I shall see you again about these questions. Goodbye!' So saying, Parks hastily withdrew from the presence of the dangerous diplomat of Japan.

"It is said that when Oribe-no-sho saw a foreign envoy he always carried an iron fan with him with which he would strike the desk whenever the foreign envoy said anything rude or impolite. He never suffered himself to be slighted in any way, much less his beloved fatherland. He was one of the few real diplomats Japan had in those days.

German Kiddies Lead Ikuta Procession

The port city of Kobe was in a gala mood Thursday when the annual spring festival of the Ikuta Shrine got under way. The feature of the first day's program was the colorful pageant which, from early morning, proceeded down the main streets of the city. A special touch of color and a display of strong Japanese-German amity was added to the proceedings by the participation of German boys and girls. These kiddies, dressed in "genji musha" and "chigo" led the procession. The above photo shows the pageant proceeding down Motomachi, Kobe's famous shopping street.

Netsuke Came Into Fashion 200 Years Ago

(Continued from Page 4)

are accustomed to look for only in more ductile materials.

The shape and size of the netsuke is regulated by the purpose for which it is intended. It must be large enough not to slip through the girdle, and we usually find that they range from about the size of a walnut to nearly three times that size. Any excrescences or projection would, of course, be liable to snap off, and so, especially in the older specimens, the outline is generally rounded, and without sharp angles. The holes through which the cord passes are often ingeniously made to form part of the design. The fact that many netsuke were also used as seals, and also that so many early examples are of triangular form, so as to stand firmly on their base, is looked on by some authorities as evidence that the netsuke was evolved from the seal.

Often the wood used was colored, lacquered and gilt. Sometimes wood and ivory were combined, often ivory and metal, but almost every material was used on occasion. Porcelain netsukes were not uncommon, and gold, silver, jet, coral, and enamel were all applied to the ornamentation of the netsuke.

As to subject, the whole field of Japanese mythology, history and literature is recorded in their netsuke. Perhaps the finest of all are the miniature representations of the masks used in the No dance—sometimes beautiful, sometimes comical, often grotesque, but always artistic. Then we have the beautifully finished carvings of insects; snakes twisted in lifelike coils; a goose with its bill caught in a closed clam shell, and vainly flapping its wings; fishes, tortoises, mice—all varieties of animal life: it is a veritable illustrated natural history. Then in life-like groups we have the whole world of legendary folklore laid before us. The tongue-cut sparrow, Momotaro the peach child, and many other old fairy tales, are here retold, while men and women in all the occupations of their trades and callings give an epitome of contemporary Japanese life.

The names of the famous netsuke carvers are too numerous to record here. One of the most celebrated was Shuzan, who lived early in the 18th century, a volume of whose designs was published in 1781.

Of late years, since the use of the netsuke has begun to die out, the carver has turned his attention to okimono—small pieces not pierced for the cord, and intended merely as cabinet ornaments. Many of these little ivories are exquisitely beautiful. European work, even of the best, looks weak and poor beside them; and even the best Chinese carving, though perhaps equally dexterous in manipulation, seems dull and mechanical contrasted with their never-failing fertility of imagination.

YUKAWA TO RETURN

Expert Surveyed Food Situation in French Indo-China

Mototake Yukawa, Chief of the Provisions Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, is scheduled to return here in a day or two from Burma, where he has been investigating the food situation since April 3, Asahi reported here from Saigon today.

Mr. Yukawa has been surveying the food problem in French Indo-China since his arrival in Saigon on March 31.

Mr. Yukawa also visited Thailand and Burma after completing his inspection tour of French Indo-China, the dispatch said.

Kobe Notes

The annual spring festival of the Ikuta Shrine in Kobe got under way on Thursday, April 16, when from early morning a colorful pageant proceeded through the main thoroughfare of the port city attracting a huge throng of spectators.

At the head of the procession were rikishas carrying little Japanese children, three German boys and three German girls. This added a special touch of color to the pageant and gave a display of strong German-Japanese amity. The German children, who were Masters Wolfgang Odendahl, Dirk Broetje and Hans Burghardt, and the Misses Ina Bornborst, Elisabeth Aspern and Karla Kuenkele, were dressed in the same "genji musha" and "chigo" garments respectively which attired the Japanese lads and lasses.

With a view to promoting closer ties between German and Japanese womenfolk, eleven German ladies in Kobe were invited to a Hinamatsuri (doll festival) party at the home of Mrs. Shingo Tsuda, wife of the president of the German-Japanese Association of Kobe, at 420 Hirata, Ashiya, near Kobe, on Friday, April 17.

The German guests were shown an elaborate set of Japanese dolls such as those which are displayed in every Japanese home either on March 3, according to the ordinary calendar, or on April 17, according to the lunar calendar. Interpreter Sasaki at the German Consulate-General in Kobe, then explained to the German ladies the significance of the Japanese doll festival. Tea was then served in an atmosphere of informality and congeniality.

The hostess, Mrs. Tsuda, was assisted by six other Japanese ladies, all wives of members of the German-Japanese Association. The German guests included Mrs. J. Jordan, president of the German Women's Club of Kobe, Mrs. K. A. Balser and Mrs. F. Ried, wives of the German Consul-General and Consul in Kobe respectively, Mrs. W. Muller, Mrs. W. Bastel, Mrs. F. Meister, Mrs. H. Vollander, Mrs. R. Schmitz and three other ladies who are evacuees from the Netherlands East Indies.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on April 16: Mr. K. S. Chin, Mr. T. Kawahara, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. J. Masako, Mr. and Mrs. T. Masato, and son, Mr. Y. Nomura, Mr. M. Ohmoto, Mr. S. Okamura, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. P. Schweblin, Mr. T. Takahashi.

NOVEL EXHIBITION SHOWING

Commemorates 10th Anniversary of Tokyo City Expansion

A mobile exhibition commemorating the tenth anniversary of the expansion of the limits of Tokyo City is now being held and will last until April 26, reports Domei. The exhibition, which is under the auspices of the City of Tokyo and the Nippon Mobile Exhibition Association, changes its location every second day. On the first day it was held at the Hibiya junction.

Thirty paintings are on exhibit and depict the Musashi Plains ever since Dokan Ota constructed the Castle of Edo, 467 years ago, up until the present time when Tokyo has become a great metropolis. The history and methods of government are portrayed in a most interesting manner and greatly appeals to the public who is ever desirous of making Tokyo the greatest city in the world in reality and name.

The exhibition will follow the following schedule:

April 18-19 Kinshi-cho, Honjo-ku.
April 21-22 Back gate of Shinjiku Station.
April 23-24 Ueno Park, in front of Saigo's Statue.
April 25-26 Behind the Kannon Temple, Asakusa Park.

Premier on Inspection

Premier Hideki Tojo is scheduled to entrain at Uyeno Station this afternoon on an inspection tour of Tochigi, Ibaragi and Gumma prefectures. The Premier is expected to return to the capital Sunday.

Introduction Of Sculpture In Japan Told

(Continued from Page 4)

there is a life-sized seated figure of Kwannon, said to be the work of Prince Shotoku himself, and, in any case, dating from about the end of the sixth century. The figure is nude from the waist upward, and is modelled with great severity of style, so that the anatomical forms are almost lost; but this, with the simplicity of the drapery, only concentrates the attention on the serene dignity of the expression, and adds to the power and impressiveness of the statue.

During the seventh century there arose at Nara a school of bronze casters, who produced a number of beautiful altarpieces, more than a hundred of which still exist. They are of small size, varying from six inches to three feet in height, and in delicacy of modelling and elegance of style they far surpass any of the Indian, Chinese, or Chosenese work. The triumph of the school is seen in a little group of three at Horyuji: a seated Buddha with two standing figures, backed by a richly-wrought folding screen.

It is a beautiful piece of work, the lines graceful and flowing, the modelling subtle and of exquisite finish. Perhaps the finest part of all is the openwork halo, pierced with a floral design, behind the head of the central figure. In its own way this group, executed about 680 A.D., is one of the gems of Japanese art.

Toward the end of the seventh century a wave of Greek feeling, which had slowly spread from India and had produced what was known as the Greco-Buddhist art, reached Japan, and its influence is seen in a certain ampler sense of human dignity and proportion absent in the earlier works. In 695 A.D. an attempt was made to cast three large bronze figures of about 12 feet high, but it was a failure.

But a still more astonishing development was yet to come in the colossal bronzes, which exceed in size any other pieces of casting the world has seen. The largest of all, a seated Buddha, is at Nara, and no less than 53 feet in height, is the greatest bronze statue that has ever been cast. A figure of great dignity, it has, however, suffered much by the lapse of years. The head was damaged by an earthquake in 855 A.D., and later by a fire, and was finally replaced by another in the 16th century.

Much finer as a work of art, though slightly smaller, being 47 feet seven inches in height, is the Daibutsu, or Great Buddha, at Kamakura, which is considerably later in date, the best judges placing it at 1252. The seated figure, with hands folded in contemplation, is of almost oppressive dignity and power. The modelling is simple and severe, the drapery hangs in large ample folds, and the face bears an expression of profound and majestic calm. In the history of art we have met such an expression before; there is something akin to it in the strange inscrutable smile of the Sphinx. But the calm of the Buddha has a deeper and more spiritual quality: it is the calm of perfect knowledge; it speaks of the conquest of human passions and a spiritual peace elevated far above all earthly things.

The statue was originally surrounded by a building 50 yards square, the roof supported by 63 massive pillars; but this shelter was swept away by a tidal wave in 1369, and again in 1494. Since the latter date it has not been rebuilt, though the stone foundations may still be seen.

The process of casting these colossal bronzes is not known in detail. In all probability a full-sized model was first built up, and from it the mould made in several pieces. The Kamakura Daibutsu is formed of sheets of bronze, each cast separately, then brazed together, and finished on the outside with the chisel.

Sculptor Unkei

The most famous exponent of the school was Unkei, who lived at the end of the 12th, and beginning of the 13th century. At the gateway of the temple of To-Dai-ji at Nara stood a pair of Nio, or Temple Guardians—huge figures of sinister aspect and terrific power, hewn out of wood—the one by Unkei, the other by Kaikei, his contemporary. It is said that after Unkei's death the king of the nether world objected that, whereas the sculptor had many times endeavored to depict him, he had never succeeded in doing him justice. Accordingly, Unkei was sent back to the earth that, having seen the god himself, he might carve his portrait faithfully.

Though on a small scale, only standing two and a half feet high a pair of little wooden demons by Koben, the third son of Unkei, exhibit the same grotesqueness, combined with an almost terrible power. The masterly representation of the straining muscles shows clearly that the Japanese artist could model the human figure realistically when he pleased and that when he conventionalized he did so knowingly, and for a given purpose as has been the custom of the decorative artist from time immemorial.

The third phase which marks the early sculptures, is the series of portrait statues, chiefly carved in wood, and it is curious to know that most of these extremely realistic studies were executed during the highly idealistic Buddhist period. The statues of two saints, for instance Asanga and Vasubandhu, in Kofokuji, which are said to date from the eighth century, are absolutely realistic in style. The drapery certainly is treated in a broad and simple manner, but the face and expression is obviously a portrait, a study of an individual. Many of these portraits exist, dating chiefly from the eighth to about the 13th century, and are all strong and characteristic presentments of actual men—speaking likenesses.

Toward the end of the 13th century, the sculptor's art gradually fell into disuse, the traditions of the craft only surviving in the beautiful carving which adorned the temple buildings, but which was looked on not as the work of an artist but merely as that of a carpenter.

'BRITISH LION' WILD ONLY AGAINST WEAK

Churchill Bares Teeth Against Powerless Neutrals but Kowtows Before Axis

To play with Britain's tottering Premier is like playing with fire. On the surface, he's a great pal, hands out plenty of 'rosy' promises and lavish trimmings but when he finds perspiration trickling down his haggard face and that's a cue it's getting pretty hot for him, he'll just stick the knife behind his best pal.

Witness his bosom pal, France. He "loved" France and the Frenchmen. In fact, he "loved" them so much that he had the poilus do all his dirty work for him while his highly touted army made a beautiful retreat, so beautiful that the career of Premier Churchill is history today.

Such is the gist mocking the vainglorious regime of Britain's high falluting Premier described by the German newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter of Berlin.

"When the British expeditionary Force made its glorious strategic withdrawal from Dunkirk, Winston Spencer Churchill became Prime Minister of Great Britain," writes the journal.

"With an experienced eye, he looked over the situation confronting him and he decided that Britain's best bet would be to have France continue fighting the hopeless war against Germany's mighty mechanized legions.

His Bait to France

"He offered the French Government a union with Britain. He urged the French not to abandon the futile struggle against the hopeless odds imposed by Germany's superior might. He urged death before surrender but death was reserved almost exclusively for the people of France. Great Britain, you see, had withdrawn all of her troops from the battlefields of Flanders.

"What could Premier Churchill or England lose? If they could persuade the French to commit national suicide, in the literal sense of the term, Britain would have gained that much more respite.

"The death or maiming of half a million or one million or even two million more French soldiers would have been no sacrifice for England. But it would have been a great contribution to the British war effort. So Premier Churchill urged "Union Now!" Only in this union, the French were called upon to do all the fighting. Britain already had completed the glorious withdrawal from Dunkirk!

"Marshal Henri Philippe Petain rejected Premier Churchill's fantastic proposition. As a Frenchman and a statesman, he was bound to think first of France. He made peace with Germany and brought to an end the mad tortures imposed upon the French people by a stupid, corrupt Anglophile Government, France was defeated but she was not crushed.

"On August 24, 1941, Prime Minister Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons, declared, 'The French Government deserted their faithful ally and broke their plighted word in that ally's hour of need.'

Famous Dunkirk Retreat

"'France,' said the Premier, 'had betrayed Britain.' But let us remember this. French soldiers were still fighting heroically when the British Army fled from Dunkirk. Indeed, it was only through the magnificent, sacrificial efforts of the French and Belgian armies that made the flight from Dunkirk possible.

"The Premier showed his appreciation of France's sacrifice by publicly proclaiming to the world that France had deserted and betrayed her 'faithful ally.'

"Prior to that he had shown his 'love' for France by ordering the attack on the immobilized French Fleet at Oran, when hundreds of French sailors were killed by a surprise assault by the British Navy. He showed again how much he 'loved' France by ordering the attack on Dakar, which the French repulsed. He demonstrated his 'love' a third time by ordering the invasion of Syria.

"From the day of the Franco-German armistice, he assiduously and unremittingly has done his best to starve the people of France to death. French ships, bearing food from Africa, have been sunk, while others have been intercepted and captured. Permission for American ships carrying food for France, to be distributed under American supervision, have been denied safe conduct. Winston Churchill the friend of France, could not bear to think that the people of France could have food enough to survive.

Raid on Paris

"But it remained for the gallant Royal Air Force, the pride of Britain's fighting forces, to show just how much their Premier and Britain loved France.

"Waves of British planes winged their way over the suburbs of Paris in the dead of night and unloaded their cargoes of terror and destruction upon the sleeping, defenseless civilian population of Paris. The casualty list to date has exceeded 2,000 in dead and wounded. Tens of thousands more have been rendered homeless.

"Without a doubt the raid on Paris was the most wanton, brutal and criminal attack in modern history, terrorism at its worst, carried out as only the British know how.

"Paris, as you might recall, was declared an open city just about the time the German Army was advancing on the French capital. The German Luftwaffe spared Paris. Only one bomb was dropped in the entire Paris area and this fell on the director's building of the Citroen Motor Works, a legitimate military objective.

"Even prior to the declaration of Paris as an open, undefended city, it had been spared the horrors of war, although as the capital of an enemy country, it invited attack.

"But the barbarous Hun, as the British propaganda machine refers to the Germans, spared Paris the ravages of war. Paris is a symbol of France, and Germany refused to destroy that living symbol of everything that is French.

R.A.F. Just Coward

"Not so the gallant Royal Air Force, staunch defender of freedom, independence, Christianity, Bolshevism and culture. Finding Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen and other German cities too dangerous for their skulking activities, it chose an undefended city for an attack. It selected Paris, an open city with no anti-aircraft guns and no defending air force. It made certain that it would suffer no losses, and it attacked the residential and workers' quarters of the city.

"It is a mystery what the British sought to accomplish through this cowardly attack on an erstwhile ally. If they thought they could scare the French, they are mistaken. If they thought they could impress the French, they are mistaken again.

"If the Royal Air Force is strong and determined, it might have tried an attack on Berlin. The British press and public have been clamoring for such an act. But no! Berlin is too risky a proposition. It is defended and its defenses are effective, as the British Air Force has found out to its great regret.

"And so it goes with the British public and all the Allies clamoring for some positive action from the British armed forces, the Royal Air Force demonstrates its will to fight by bombing the French.

"A thousand and one legitimate military objectives are waiting for the Royal Air Force but it selects Paris for its attack. Soviet Russia demands a second front, the Netherlands East Indies were pleading for assistance and Australia begs not to be abandoned. The British Air Force answers all these calls to arms, by bombing Paris.

"The British are still willing to fight. They'll fight any enemy but the Axis. Against the Axis they will only carry out glorious strategic withdrawals. All of which makes one sick.

"Mr. Churchill talks a good war but when he orders action against the enemy, he always picks on France."

Burmese Wife of Japanese Makes Stirring Broadcasts to Compatriots From JOAK

Whose is that motherly voice that is heard every night in Burma from 7 p.m. Burma time . . . that stirring voice that arouses the spirit of the Burmese who are burning with the ambition of constructing a Burma for the Burmese? It belongs to no other than Mrs. Machi Ota, wife of Yoichiro Ota, who is now with JOAK here in Tokyo as a non-official staff member, and who after breaking through the strict surveillance of the British officers returned to Japan in December, 1940, the Yomiuri reports.

Machi-san is a pure Burmese, born in Prome, Burma. With features very much like those of a Japanese, she is now a naturalized citizen of Japan.

She joined the JOAK when her son, Takio, the first to take the position of a Burmese announcer when broadcasts in that language were started at the station, was called to the front.

The ardent appeal of Mrs. Ota, who broadcasts nightly from 10 p.m. Japan time for 20 to 30 minutes in spite of her illness, is stirring the Burmese to cooperate in formation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

In an interview at her home Thursday, she spoke of her future plans and hopes for Burma. Since she is not yet fluent in her Japanese, her husband interpreted her words to the reporter as follows:

"We were married when my husband was 27 and I was only 14. Our son, Takio, was born when I was 16 years old. At that time my husband was in the lumber trade at Moulmein. A year after our marriage we moved to Magwe to run a rubber plantation, from where, we went to Prome and then to Rangoon to join a match factory. In March of 1939, my husband was connected with the Japanese consulate as a non-official member.

"My husband had always been troubled by Indonesian, Chinese, and Burmese spies, and after he joined the consulate the surveillance became stricter than ever. Many prominent Japanese were interned, and things looked pretty bad. To add to the danger, the telegram from JOAK offering him employment was read by the British officers.

"My husband threw them off the trail, however, by wiring that he was declining the offer, and on November 24, we flew from the Mingaladon airfield like fugitives to Bangkok and from there safely to Fukuoka.

"Tokyo is very cold. I'm afraid the climate and food do not suit me. I have lost a lot of weight. All that I want to do now is to go back to Burma. Of course, my present work is exceedingly important. But I feel that more important work is waiting for me in Burma.

"I yearn to repeat the words I have been sending through the microphone, to the Burmese in person. My compatriots will still have to suffer much to attain independence for Burma. I want to share this suffering with them, and then when the day of independence comes, I shall share their joy."

Today's Sports

FOOTBALL

Kanto Collegiate League. Waseda vs. Nichidai and Meiji vs. Rikkyo, at Meiji Shrine Stadium, 1 p.m.

BASEBALL

Big Six Collegiate League. Waseda vs. Imperial and Keio vs. Hosei at Meiji Shrine baseball stadium, 1 p.m.

Professional League, Kyojin vs. Kurowashi and Hankyu vs. Asahi at Korakuen stadium, 1 p.m.

HOCKEY

Kanto Collegiate League, Senshu vs. Yokohama Commercial at Hiyoshi, 3.15 p.m.

Radio Program

Saturday

— Morning —

7:00 Times; News; Orchestra: Waltz "Blue Danube" (Ivanovicci).

9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour; Music.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Piano solo by Hirohisa Masuo; Ohno Accordion Band.

1:30 Tokyo Academy of Music Concert. Relayed from the School: Chorus, Koto and Nagauta Music.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama. "Boys at Mt. Yoshino."

7:30 National Chorus: "To the World's End."

8:00 Radio Drama: "Native Land"; Talk. "The Mothers of the War of Greater East Asia." by Tokuya Makino; Radio Chat on "Cure by Music." by Shuichi Makino.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued from Page 6)

students professing Christianity and that their stronghold was a school or a church run by American missionaries. Fortunately, however it was not all the young Chinese that were cajoled by them, and there are signs now of awakening here and there not only in China but throughout the whole of Asia to the realization of the terrible narrow escape they have made from the fate of Africanization which those missionaries, in conjunction with the political agents of their countries, had been working to inflict upon it.

Japan Also Threatened

Once upon a time there was a similar missionary danger in this country. We need not go back to the 16th century. Only till a generation ago in the years of early Meiji not a few American missionaries, either deliberately or with crass foolishness born of ignorance were trying their best to instil into the tender minds of Japanese children obnoxious ideas calculated to undermine the bedrock foundations of the Japanese Empire. By asking such cynical questions as "Which is greater, God the creator of the universe, and a mere human being?—Which are we to obey, God or a Prince?"—and by inculcating the poisonous doctrines contained in Mathew, Chapter 10, 34-37 in a sly, insidious manner, they succeeded in a considerable degree in propagating a very dangerous thought among the younger generation of Japan. Fortunately Japan did once more prove strong enough to resist this heinous spiritual enemy as it did in the eighth century against the same peril from treasonable Buddhism.

No more of this gloomy stuff today. Let us in conclusion pay our tribute once more to the quality of gratitude, this modest and eternally young and sweet sakura-like blossom of Japanese virtue, for as long as the Japanese do not forget to cherish it as the jewel of Japan, their country shall never come to grief, for it is made of such stuff as Charity is made, divinely unselfish always, and ready even to lay down its life, if needs be, for the love of its benefactors.

(Concluded)

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MASAO TAKAHASHI

Artisans Perfected Japan's Lacquer Art Many Centuries Ago

The earliest definite record of the existence of a lacquer industry in Japan consists in an allusion in the Chronicles of Japan to a high court official who was probably in control of it in the year A.D. 587. This implies some development already achieved; and during the following two or three centuries it is certain that the cultivation of the lacquer tree and the use of the material were fostered and controlled by a Government department, states an authority on the subject.

Lacquer, for instance, was accepted in some districts in payment of taxes. But the history of the art, so far as concerns definite evidence still extant, begins with the 8th century, and the specimens to which reference may be made are those still preserved at Nara and in the Horyuji Temple.

Although a number of these are of Chinese origin, the collections certainly include treasures that must be given an authentic Japanese origin. Among those may be mentioned the sword scabbard of the Emperor Shomu (A.D. 724-749), in gold on black lacquer and others decorated with leaves of gold and silver inlaid in lacquer. The Emperor Kwammu (A.D. 781-806) removed the capital from Nara to a new city, Heiankyo—the modern Kyoto; and an increased luxury in the style of living brought about further developments in the art, especially in the use of gold lacquer, due largely to the spread of Buddhistic influence.

Industry Develops

This period, however, saw the beginnings of a Japanese national style as distinct from the Chinese methods and manner, imported by Buddhist missionaries. Lacquer was used at this time in the decoration of important buildings; and inlay of shell also became popular. The organization of the industry was extended, and as early as A.D. 905 sumptuary edicts began to be issued regulating the dimensions of and quantities of material to be used in the domestic utensils—chiefly of black or red polished lacquer—which now began to come into general use. From this time, it is no exaggeration to say that, to a considerable extent, lacquer filled the place occupied in China by ceramic wares.

A remarkable development of this period which must not be overlooked was the production of statuary of considerable merit, made with lacquer composition (kanshitsu), a process derived from China, but carried to a high standard in Japan for a brief period, till it was superseded by wood sculpture. Some few authentic examples remain of the fine lacquer of the Heian period, notably the Case for Buddhist Scriptures in the Ninnaji temple at Kyoto, made by order of the Emperor Uda at the beginning of the 10th century. This is in black lacquer, sprinkled with gold dust and with a pattern of flowers, clouds, birds and Buddhist angels.

During the Kamakura period in spite of the disturbance caused by the famous struggle between the Minamoto and Taira clans, and the establishment of the feudal shogunate at Kamakura, which gives its name to the period, the art of making fine lacquer continued to progress, under the patronage of the Fujiwara family. Marked features of this time are improved methods of inlay of precious metals and shell, and especially an attractive form of design in which beautifully written poems are interwoven with the patter (ashide-ye).

Kamakura-bori Process

The process called Kamakura-bori, carved wood thickly lacquered with red or black, also dates from this period and continued to flourish for another two centuries or so. During this epoch, we see the beginnings of the characteristic Japanese treatment of landscape and flower subjects in design, generally in flat gold lacquer, with nashiji and pewter inlay. The Ashikaga period (A.D. 1336-1574) saw a further technical and artistic development, largely under the patronage of the Shogun Yoshimasa; who, after holding office for two years only, retired in 1451 and devoted himself to a life of luxury. He gave great impetus to the tea and incense ceremonies, to the latter of which was especially due a whole series of new applications of the art, in respect of the exquisitely wrought small utensils required by that ritual.

The ostentatious simplicity of the Zen sect of Buddhists was displayed in the use of black lacquer of the first quality with little or no ornament. Excellent work in shell inlay was also a characteristic of the time. The good lacquer of the Ashikaga craftsmen gained so great a reputation in China that artisans from that country came to Japan to learn the methods by which it was produced though they seem to have had little success in introducing it into their own country. Among the leading Japanese craftsmen of the period may be mentioned Koami Docho, Taiami, Seiami, and Igarashi Shinsai, but attribution of specific works to them is largely a matter of conjucture.

The civil wars which continuously infested Japan during the later middle ages checked the growth of the industry for a while; but the short Momoyama period (A.D. 1574-1603) which followed saw at least the work of one of the greatest of Japanese artists in lacquer Honami [illegible] (A.D. 1557-1637). He was [illegible] a striking and original [illegible]ment, essentially [illegible] His designs [illegible] detail, generally executed in high relief with masses of shell or metal inlay.

The great Shogun, Toyotomi Hideyoshi (d. 1598) who secured the peace of the country with a strong hand, was an enthusiastic patron of the arts; and under his patronage a real revival took place. At his death, his widow erected the Kodaiji Temple at Kyoto, in which a new method of lacquer decoration was used (kodaiji-makiye). It still contains examples of this ware presented by her.

Technique Developed

In 1603 began the rule of the Tokugawa Shogunate. The first of the line, Iyeyasu, established at Yedo (Tokyo) the great school of lacquer artists which is responsible for almost the whole of the artistic ware known outside Japan. Technical processes were still further developed with additions such as the engraved lacquer (chinkinbore) derived from China, carved red and black lacquer from the same source, and the so-called Somada ware of shell inlaid on black, but different in character from the Chinese lac burgantee already mentioned above.

The earlier years of the Tokugawa period saw a considerable Chinese influence in the design of lacquer but the work of the greatest of Japanese lacquer artists, Ogata Korin (A.D. 1661-1716), followed and extended the style originated by his master, Koyetsu. Chitsuo (1663-1747) and Hanzan (18th century) maintained this tradition and a considerable revival of the style took place in the early years of the 19th century, when Hoitsu published his memorial volumes of the designs of the great master. To the latter period belong not a few objects which have been accepted as the original work of Korin himself.

The more formal school of lacquerers included Koami Choan and Koma Kito-ye, who was appointed court lacquer artist to the Shogun Iyemitsu in 1636 and died in 1674. His successors held this post for 11 generations. A set of three stands made by Koami Nagashige in 1637 as a wedding present from Iyemitsu to his daughter on her marriage with the Daimyo of Owari is considered by Japanese experts to be the finest extant piece of Japanese lacquer. It is now in the collection of the Marquis Tokugawa.

Lacquer artists followed the practice of other craftsmen in Japan, in transmitting their names to sons or selected pupils. Thus, there were 10 generations of the family of Yamamoto Shunsho, who died in 1682, aged 63. The Kajikawa family continued the tradition of its founder well into the 19th century, and the same must be said of Shiomi Masanari (Kyoto, C. 1716-36) whose work was notable for the quality of the rubbed-down gold and color lacquer called togidashi. The Genroku epoch (1684-1704) saw, perhaps, the ultimate perfection of style and technique; but the work of the later 18th and, to some extent, of the early 19th centuries has many exquisite qualities.

Later Characteristics

The later periods were characterized by more elaborate detail; but adulteration of the gold with bronze and other metallic powders was too often prevalent. A fiery brown tint of the nashiji is a certain mark of quite late date. Nevertheless, there is plenty of good work of the early 19th century, and to this period belongs the last of the great artists of the industry, Shibata Zeshin, who was born in 1807, was a pupil of Koina Kwansei and died in 1891. His work will bear comparison even with some of the greatest of his predecessors, both in technique and in design. There may still be a few men capable of producing artistic lacquer on the old lines; but modern industrial conditions have practically killed this ancient and beautiful art. It would not have survived so long had not the country been closed to alien influences for two and a half centuries.

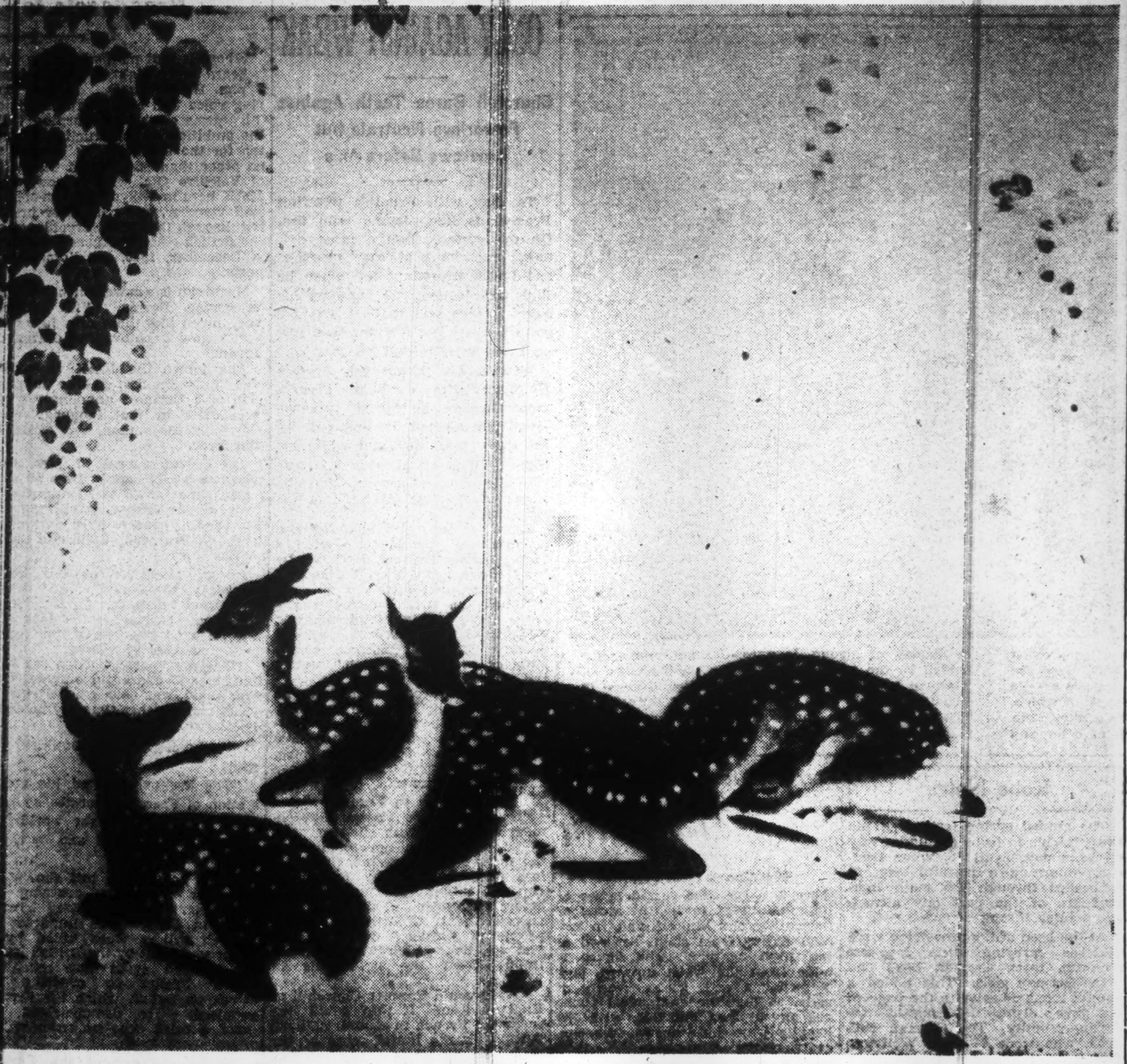
The applications of lacquer to various purposes were much more extended in Japan than in China. In addition to the medicine cases already described, and the use of lacquer for all sorts of domestic utensils (it is capable of resisting great heat and is impervious to acids) and for furniture such as sets of shelves, cabinets, screens, etc., the greatest skill of the craftsmen was applied, for instance, to sets of writing materials including the writing-box with its ink-stone, water-pot and rack for brushes, a document box, and a low table or stand. Boxes of every kind, sake cups, trays and sword-scabbards were made of lacquer of the best quality and decorated by the leading artists of the industry, while, on a large scale, lacquer was extensively employed in the decoration of temples and other architectural works. Many cabinets imported into Western countries from the 17th century onward and often attributed to China, were products of Japan exported through the British, and after the closure of the country, the Dutch and Chinese settlements at Nagasaki, but the first organized display of Japanese lacquer in Europe was at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

John Bull Again Fails In Dealing With India

(Continued from Page 6)

once again submit as it blindly did in the first World War. But Sir Stafford was destined to fail as all future missions of this type shall fail, for the dark ages in India are no more. Sir Neville Henderson wrote about the "Failure of a Mission" in Europe in 1939. Sir Stafford is the unwitting author of a similar British diplomatic failure in Asia in 1942.—(C.C.)

"Deer" by Kayo Yamaguchi



Kayo Yamaguchi's painting of the deer is one of his celebrated works. His paintings have appeared frequently at the Imperial Fine Arts Gallery. This one was exhibited in the Gallery in 1927 where the critics appraised the painting as one of the most outstanding art contributions of the year.

Introduction Of Sculpture In Japan Told

Like the sister art of painting, the art of sculpture arose in Japan with the coming of the Buddhist priests from Chosen in the sixth century. But though both existed together in the great Buddhist monasteries the latter seemed for the first few hundred years to eclipse entirely the former, for the first great products of Buddhist art in Japan were seen in the figures carved in wood or cast in bronze which adorned the shrines of the temples.

Time, too, has dealt less severely with these relics, or rather, less perishable in their nature, they have been better able to survive the dangers that so often swept away the frailer kakemonos of the painter, and in many of the old temples are preserved the works of these early sculptors. Such statues were rarely or never in stone, but either of wood—which material always seems as plastic as clay in the hands of the Japanese craftsman—or cast in bronze. Why this should have been it is difficult to say.

Perhaps the lack of suitable stone at hand, and the difficulty of transporting large and heavy blocks long distances in a rough and hilly country, had something to do with the matter. In any case wood and bronze were at first entirely used for the work. Some centuries later a fine grey clay, found at Nara, mixed with vegetable fiber, like the bricks of Egypt, and, like them, hardened without baking, came into use. Another interesting method of working was the covering over with thin lacquer, mixed with powdered bark, a model made of coarse cloth stiffened with glue. Works in both these last styles were frequently gilded or painted.

Arising in India, Buddhist art spread northward with the spread of the creed through China to Chosen, and as it went farther north its characteristics were largely altered and moulded by the different types of the northern Buddhists. The Hindu sensitiveness gave place to a Chinese solidity, which, again, was mellowed and softened by the gentler influences of Chosen.

The early Buddhist altar-pieces of Japan are marked by a sweet and dignified serenity. Unlike the great Greek sculptures, they do not represent the ideal of the natural human form, but rather endeavor to express in terms of the human form an abstract or spiritual beauty. Their figures are personifications of abstract qualities—Reason, Pity, Charity, Fortitude, Beauty, Divine Love, for the world was not a hopeless dream, as in the Hindu form, but a storehouse of forms to be idealized.

Horyuji Temple

The temple of Horyuji at Nara, the first Buddhist temple built in Japan, is one of the richest of all in art treasures, and contains many fine examples of the old work. One of the earliest known specimens

(Continued on Page 3)

Much Wisdom Seen in Strong Foreign Policy Advocated by Takamori Saigo, Says Toyama

This is the last installment of the article written by Mitsuru Toyama, giving a glimpse into the life and philosophy of Takamori Saigo. In the previous installment, Mitsuru Toyama revealed Toshimichi Okubo as an admirer of western civilization. He had a fine saber that was made in Europe. Takamori Saigo paid a visit to Mr. Okubo and asked him if he could be shown the sword. The story follows:

"'Indeed, this is a splendid saber,' said Saigo. 'May I have this saber for a few days so that I may show it to the young officers who come to see me every now and then.' Okubo did not like to part with his saber even for a single day. But, he could not refuse the wishes of a man like Saigo.

"'Yes, as you please,' replied Okubo reluctantly. Saigo took it home with him. A week passed, but the saber was not returned to its owner. A fortnight passed, but Saigo did not show himself before Okubo. One month passed. At last Okubo became impatient, and visited Saigo.

"When Okubo had told Saigo that he had come for his saber, the latter answered that he had given it away to one of the young officers who came to see him from time to time. Okubo was greatly offended, but he knew that there was no use crying over spilt milk.

"Saigo, in taking such a strange measure, intended to remind his friend Okubo of the existence of Japanese swords which embody the unique national spirit of the Japanese nation.

"Commenting on the secret of diplomacy, Saigo once remarked as follows:

"'Unless we are determined to follow the right way even at the risk of our country's fate, to say nothing of our own lives, we can never succeed in diplomatic warfare. If we curve our way for fear of a conflict with any foreign Power, we shall only succeed in courting her contempt and disdain."

"I see that Saigo's principle of diplomacy is one thing and the policy followed by our nerveless dipomats in bygone days another. I have always been urging the necessity of a stronger foreign policy against America and Britain. And now I feel perfectly refreshed, because my wishes have been fully realized.

"While negotiations between Japan and America were in progress at Washington for the settlement of all questions relative to the construction of a New Order in East Asia, we remained quiet, patiently bearing the rude and insolent attitude of the Washington authorities. Up to the last minute, we kept our bow bent to the full, but when our patience was exhausted, we rose in arms and dealt a deadly blow on the naval strength of arrogant America.

"For many years in the past, America and Britain have been exercising constant efforts to reduce Japan's military strength, so that they might place the Orient under their perfect control. The enactment of many anti-Japanese measures by various states of America, and the opening of naval conferences at Washington, Geneva, and London were entirely intended for the reduction of the relative strength of the Japanese Navy.

"To make matters worse, Japan's policy toward China in those days was not always conducted as it should, resulting in the development of strong anti-Japanese feelings and pro-Anglo-American sentiment all over China. This gave rise to many unhappy events between Japan and China. I believe that nothing can be more foolish than the conflicts and clashes between the two Asiatic nations, whose happiness and prosperity can be promoted by their cooperation only.

"As I stated above, America and Britain have always been striving for the reduction of Japan's military strength. Especially has America been exercising constant efforts to alienate Japan and China from each other, so that she might beat them one by one with less difficulty. I discovered her malicious design a long time ago, and ever since have been warning our country and China against the impending danger. I am very glad that the malignant designs of America and Britain in Asia are now brought to light.

"Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the U.S. Government had filed many insolent demands with our country, requesting the quick and complete withdrawal of the Imperial Troops from China and French Indo-China, our immediate secession from the Tripartite Alliance, discontinuance of our efforts for the construction of the Greater East Asia, etc. Our patience was at last exhausted by the rude and unreasonable attitude of America. But it was rather fortunate for Japan that America showed herself so insolent, from the begining to the last minute of the Japanese-American negotiations, for it was the insolent manners on the part of the Washington Government that put an end to the peace in the Pacific, and, but for the War of Greater East Asia, the destruction of America's baneful designs in Asia would be impossible. By this time they must have realized their mistake, for they are now being compelled to pay dearly for the high-handed policy they had been following toward Japan up to the outbreak of the present war in the Pacific. In other words, they are now falling into the trap set by themselves.

"Oribe-no-sho Hori, retainer of the Shogunate, was a righteous and strong-minded man. He was in charge of foreign affairs, and received his instructions from the Roju or Cabinet Ministers of the Shogunate. But, he never backed out when he believed that he was not mistaken, nor would he tolerate any evil thing to be announced or done by other retainers of the shogunate, even by his superiors. Once Ando Tsushima-no-kaimi, who was one of the Roju, said something impolite toward the Imperial Court. Hori was greatly enraged. He step-

(Continued on Page 3)

Netsuke Came Into Fashion 200 Years Ago

The legitimate successor of the old sculptors appeared some hundreds of years later, and not as the maker of colossal images and life-sized portraits, but as the netsuke carver the greatest master of the art of multum in parvo that the world has seen, states an eminent art critic. In the narrow field of a cubic inch or so the sculptor, for he is no less, combines a largeness of conception with a breadth and vigor of execution which are absolutely astonishing. But there is between the old Buddhist sculptor and the netsuke and okimono carver the same difference which divides the painter of the old classic schools from the more modern exponent of the Ukioye-Ryu—the change from the ideal point of view to the material. The art of the netsuke carver, often bold and vigorous, sometimes elaborately finished, is always frankly realistic.

Toggles in Vogue

The netsuke is a toggle or button varying in size, but often little larger than a marble. The Japanese gentleman in native costume has no pockets other than his wide sleeves, and so his pipe and tobacco pouch, his inro or medicine-box, and other small objects, are carried slung by a cord to his girdle, like a chatelaine. At the end of the cord was the netsuke, which prevented the objects from slipping to the ground.

It is said that the use of the netsuke dates from the 15th century, but the great majority have been made within the last 200 years. In the opinion of the expert the finest specimens date from the 18th and early 19th centuries. As the 19th century advanced a loss of breadth in the treatment is observable, with a greater elaboration of detail, and this tendency caused the gradual degeneration of the art, until it became little more than a wonderful exhibition of perfect manual skill, lacking the life which breathed in the older work.

The netsuke is made of various materials, of which the two chief are wood and ivory, and is pierced with one or more holes for the passage of the cord. In the eyes of the connoisseur the wooden specimens are generally the most valuable; and justly so, for not only are the Japanese most masterly artists in wood, but the material lends itself to a freer and bolder style of work than the harder and unsympathetic ivory, retaining the slightest impression of the artist's individuality. Between the two there is much the same difference as between the free and spontaneous clay sketch of the sculptor, recording the very print of his fingers, and the coldly severe and more pretentious marble.

Still, it must be admitted that even in ivory the Japanese carver attained in a wonderful degree the qualities of freshness and ease which we

(Continued on Page 3)

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

REAL expert cook wanted by foreigner. Good salary. Apply in Japanese to Box 122, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED, for newspaper work, translators from Japanese into English. Must be fast and accurate and able to write clear English. Reply to Box 114, Japan Times, Tokyo, enclosing curriculum vitae in Japanese and stating desired salary.

Situation Wanted

COOK-AMAH, experienced, seeks position in Tokyo. Apply Box 123, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH, experienced, seeks position immediately. Write Box 125, Japan Times, Tokyo.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, wants to work in foreign household and live with her 10-year-old girl. Box 124, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

JAPANESE tenants only. Two-storied four-room furnished foreign house, 370 Honmoku-Motomachi. ¥200 per month. Apply Helm. Tel 2.-4731.

TWO-STORIED attractive Bluff residence; hot and cold running water; steam and gas heating in all rooms; one fireplace. Large garden; ten spacious sunny rooms; servant quarters; garage. Ready for immediate occupancy with silver, china, beddings, kitchen utensils, linen, etc. Unusual opportunity. May consider renting house and selling furniture together or separately, on receipt of official permission for renting the house. Box 626, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

under a different name, it did not occur to anyone at first that he was the author. It happened, however, that a newspaper reporter, bent on making some pin money, called on him one day to get him to write autograph poems, and this led to the disclosure of his authorship. Since then the people at the inn came to look upon him in a slightly different light, while Mita himself was able thereafter to take both the servant girls and O-mitsu to the theater, out of the spirit of a long-standing friendship. O-yone, who seemed to have an abnormal interest in bringing men and women together for clandestine purposes, tried one evening to force the shy O-mitsu upon him. Mita, however, assembled all the far from pretty servant girls in a large room, had his own bedding carried there, and slept among these giggling, whispering girls, impressing them greatly.

At that time the bathhouse attendant, having saved a woman who had attempted suicide by drowning when her lover deserted her, sought to confine her at O-mitsu's house and make her his mistress. His sister, the inn's proprietress, became indignant over it and severed her ties with the old man, but everyone else refrained from denouncing him, thinking as they did that it was only proper that anyone whose life had been saved and who was subsequently being taken care of, should do something in return. Mita, his righteous indignation aroused, went to see the old man in an attempt to secure the woman's release. But when, at the man's suggestion, he went to a certain oyster restaurant, he saw her working there as a maidservant in a happy, care-free manner. Realizing that the man had become her lover in every sense of the word at the price for helping her obtain this job, Mita was stunned by the sheer easygoingness and complexity of life so utterly at odds with his own reckoning.

(To Be Continued)

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

WANTED to buy foreign style house of 6-8 rooms with telephone. Please phone to Kyobashi 56-1455.

For Sale

350 earliest Japanese postage stamps, letters and cards with curious cancellations. 1,000 commemoratives for sale. Box 624, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

WANTED Leica camera in good condition. Apply Box 120, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama, Tel. 2-2338.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Honmoku Sannotani, Yokohama, Tel 2-6426, c/o Kamakuraya.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3544.

OIL paintings (originals or copies) of old European masters wanted by private party. Please apply Box 121, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 584, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

WANTED at once. Electric refrigerator and American electric radio-gramophone. Reply to Toyoharu Tsukuno, Mitsui Bank, Foreign Department, Muro-machi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B. M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

PACKING

WE pack furniture, fragile articles, personal effects and other general goods for removal and shipping. Prompt and careful work guaranteed. Moderate charges. Kindly apply to Kagaya & Co. (former porcelain dealer), c/o Edoya Silk Store, Tor Road, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 1366.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 1-chome, Motomachi, Nakaku, Yokohama, Tel. 2-3861. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

DOMINO BRAND RED PIMIENTOS

This exotic, fine-flavored product adds matchless flavor to salads, cream sauces and the like. Picked and canned garden fresh. Keep a supply on hand to pep up your menu and you won't regret it for they are one of the little niceties which lift your dishes out of the commonplace and put them in a sphere all their own.

The more particular you are . . . . the more you'll like Domino.

L. CAUDRELIER
YOKOHAMA

SPHERE FOOD SUPPLY ADEQUATE FOR NEEDS

Says in Radio Speech Rice Can Replace Wheat From Australia

UNIFIED CONTROL DESIRED

Staple Food Production Boost Planned for Japan, Manchoukuo, N. China, South

Even if Australian wheat should not be available for East Asia, the demand and supply of provisions in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can be made to balance fairly well, said Masayuki Shigemasa, director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, in a radio speech Thursday night. The director also assured that priorities would be given to Japan in the distribution of southern rice.

Since the institution of a body within the Agriculture and Forestry Planning Committee for the study of wartime food problems in January this year, Mr. Shigemasa said, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry had been deliberating on various policies which Japan should adopt after the establishment of an economic autarchy.

For the time being, he continued, a plan was drafted for the first period to run for the next ten years, which is roughly as follows:

To Increase Rice Output

In Japan proper, a plan was outlined for an increase of 12,000,000 koku (1 koku is about 5 bushels) to raise the total rice yield per year to about 83,000,000 koku. The increase planned for barley and rye combined is approximately 12,000,000 koku to raise the aggregate production per year to 25,000,000 koku, or approximately 38,000,000 koku including wheat. It was also contemplated that production of about 2,000 million kan (1 kan is about 0.0037 ton) of sweet potatoes and about 1,000 million kan of Irish potatoes should be secured.

Efforts will be directed to the materialization of these increases chiefly in Chosen and Taiwan so that these districts may supply a fairly large quantity of cereals to the Japanese mainland.

As regards sugar, Mr. Shigemasa declared, no change will be effected in the production in Taiwan as plans have been drafted to augment the supplies to Japan, Manchoukuo and China with sugar produced in the Philippines, Java and other southern regions. The increased production of soya-beans, he continued, will be carried out mainly in Manchoukuo, adding that efforts will be made to realize an autarchy in cereal requirements in that country, and at the same time, to ensure supplies to Chosen and North China.

North China, he said, is most suitable within the common prosperity sphere for the cultivation of cotton, and therefore, it has been planned to increase the production there though, of course, nominal quantities are available from the south.

Japan to Get Priorities

Turning next to the southern regions, Mr. Shigemasa stated that in an average year, the rice yield in French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma was respectively about 30,000,000 koku, 20,000,000 koku and 36,000,000 koku, which were principally exported to France, Hongkong, China, the Philippines, Malaya, etc.

In future, however, he continued, priorities will be given Japan in the supply of rice whenever that becomes necessary, allocating the remaining quantity for export to the countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Assuming that the rice produced in Thailand, French Indo-China and Burma is supplied to the East Asiatic countries, a favorable balance can be maintained even if rice is used in lieu of the wheat imported from Australia in the past.

In connection with the exchange of various foodstuffs within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, he continued, it has been decided to establish unified control as speedily as possible by having the tentative plans outlined by the Planning Board, or by instituting new agencies for putting into practice the projects thus drafted by the Planning Board and other Government offices.

Apart from these problems, research is being conducted in the so-called surplus commodities so that they can be mobilized for the chemical industry and other fields, Mr. Shigemasa concluded.

NEW TYPE LIFE INSURANCE WITHOUT TEST STUDIED

Expense and Time Required for Physical Examination Can Be Saved

With a view to economizing on unnecessary expense and time and at the same time to absorb floating purchasing power promptly, inauguration of a new kind of life insurance requiring no physical examination is being studied by the investigation section of the executive commission and a committee of the acturial section of the Life Insurance Companies Association.

The objective of the projected new life insurance lies in the manner in which life insurance contracts can be made as in the case of the Government simple life insurance. According to the objective aimed at, life insurance canvassers, by exercising their judgment, are permitted to decide on the insurability of their applicants.

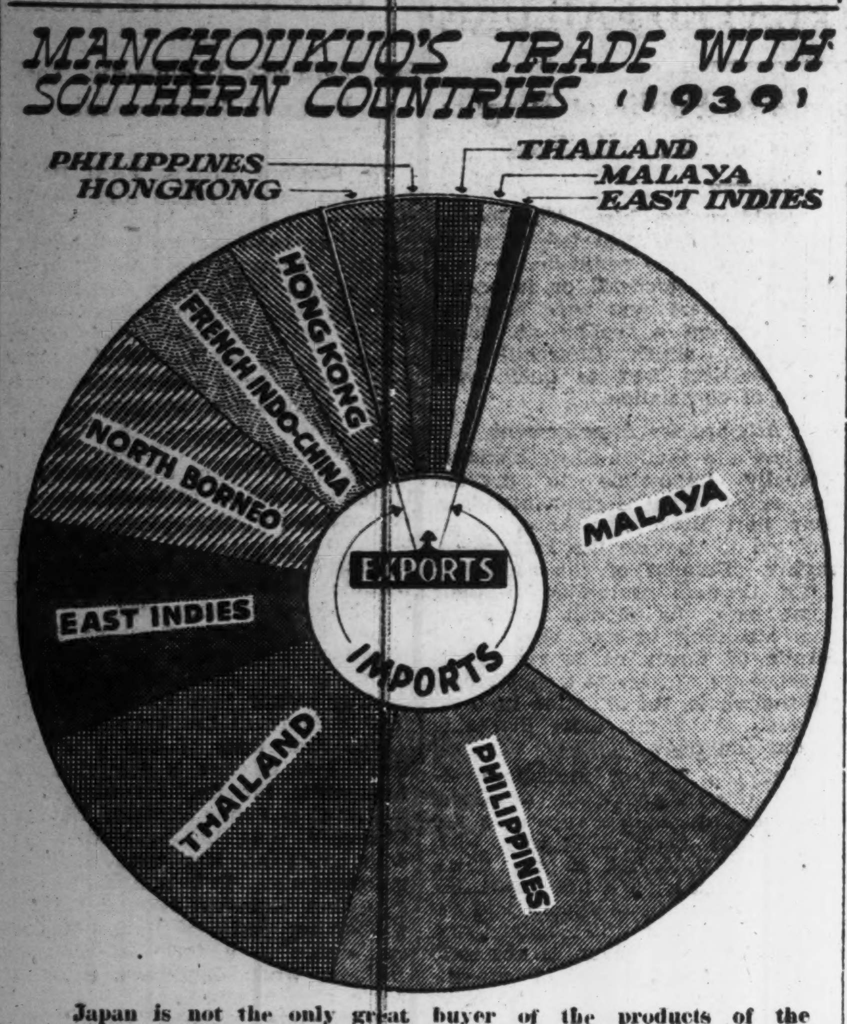
By enforcing such a method of underwriting, it is aimed by the quarters concerned to save time and expenses required for physical examination of applicants for insurance contracts, and to absorb the floating purchasing power of the public.

Undoubtedly, however, the new life insurance has to be sanctioned by the Government authorities concerned before it is instituted, and the relation between the insurance and the Government's simple insurance has also to be given consideration.

The contemplation of the new life insurance originates from the necessity for life insurance circles to devise some new method for selling life insurance as a means to fulfil its responsibility in response to the launching of the national savings campaign with its goal set at ¥23,000,000,000.

The same bodies are also studying the problem of improving the method of advance premium payment and devising a new life insurance on a long-term plan with premiums to be paid up in a short time.

A Good Customer



Japan is not the only great buyer of the products of the southern regions, as is seen in the chart of Manchoukuo's trade above. With the grasping hands of the United States and Britain withdrawn from the countries of the Southwestern Pacific, there will remain much surplus produce which Manchoukuo can buy.

DECIDE TO DISSOLVE INDUSTRIAL AGENCIES

Completing Its Mission National Federation Will Discontinue To Function

After having completely fulfilled its missions which include the adjustment of the relation between capital and labor as well as the fostering of the spirit of the service to the State through industrial activities, the National Federation of Industrial Organizations will be dissolved in the near future, it was decided at a meeting of the standing committee held Thursday at the Industrial Club, Marunouchi.

Ginjiro Fujihara, president of the federation, will hereafter concentrate his energy on the duties as president of the Industrial Equipments Corporation, an economic adviser to the Navy and president of the Fujihara University of Technology.

To Submit Decision

The decision on the dissolution was reached as a result of the exchange of views among officers of the organization including Mr. Fujihara as well as three vice-presidents, namely Suyekichi Nakagawa, Gennosuke Obata and Kenzo Aoki. The decision will be submitted for approval at a general meeting of the federation to be held around May 15.

It was in 1931 that the National Federation of Industrial Organizations was formed with the mission to establish the capital and labor relation based on the Japanese spirit. Since that time the industrial body has made strenuous efforts toward the development of Japan's industry as one of the three largest economic organizations in Japan. The brilliant achievements attained by the federation include the participation in the enactment of the Health Insurance Law and various laborers protection regulations as well as the establishment of the Japan Group Insurance Corporation.

Service to State Fostered

Out of the undertaking administered by the federation, says the communique issued Thursday, the movement to foster among workers the spirit of service to the State through industrial activities will be charged by the Sangyo Hokoku Kai. The key industrial control associations which have been or will be established with legal backings will take over matters on the distribution of labor, the wage system and the labor hours. The progressing movement to consolidate economic bodies, continues the statement, has also tempted leaders of the National Federation of Industrial Organizations to dissolve the organization.

It is reported in this connection that prefectural federations of industrial organizations will also follow the example to be set by the national federation.

FREIGHT-CARS LACK HITS U.S. INDUSTRY

Difficulties of Domestic Transportation Checks Progress Of Wartime Work

One of the serious hitches holding up the war industry of the United States lies in the transportation problem, particularly in domestic overland and water transportation of that country, states a recent issue of the Economist, a publication of the Osaka Mainichi Shinbun.

According to the 1937 figures on cargoes by various transportation facilities, railways accounted for 64.6 per cent of the total volume of cargoes carried, inland waterways 19.6 per cent, trucks 7.7 per cent, pipelines 8.0 per cent and electric railways and aircraft combined 0.1 per cent.

Faced With Difficulties

Inland waterways are playing an important role in transportation of ores, coal and other bulky cargoes, and moreover the transportation capacity can be doubled with the present vessels and equipment. However, this transportation facility is unable to replace railways transportation because of many fatal defects, of which are low speed in transportation, freezing in winter time and other inconveniences felt in trans-continental transportation.

Railways, important from the viewpoints of not only home transportation but also strategy, are in worse conditions at present than at the time of the last World War. No efforts have been made for the renewal of locomotives, carriages and other equipment. To meet wartime needs it is necessary for the United States to build 2,400 locomotives and 300,000 freight-cars, far exceeding the annual maximum capacity of 250,000 cars, possible only when the peak production capacity is reached.

Shortage of Freight-Cars

Besides a serious shortage of freight-cars, there exist many other defects in railways transportation of that country. Most of the transcontinental railways are single-tracked, proper connections are lacking among the railway lines, there is an yearly shortage of freight-cars in harvest time, and increased burden on railway transportation due to declining coastal shipping via Panama Canal, etc.

When the above circumstances are taken into consideration, it is easy to presume that the United States war scheme is seriously affected by the transportation problem, concludes the journal, adding that the transportation situation is becoming worse due to the rising cost of living that may lead railways employes to resort to strikes.

March Bill Clearings Up

Bill clearings in Japan during March, this year, totaled 3,602,000 bills involving ¥11,400,000,000, representing an increase of 382,000 bills or 11.6 per cent in number and ¥1,244,000,000 or 12.2 per cent in value compared with February figures, according to a survey conducted by the Tokyo Clearing House. The survey disclosed that the per-bill value transacted during March amounted to ¥3,165, gaining by ¥443 compared with the corresponding month in 1941.

The survey further revealed that the total bill clearings in the first three months of 1942 amounted to 10,034,795 bills aggregating ¥33,188,969,000.

Bank of Japan Accounts

April 17
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,909,826
Deposits	557,109
Loans	396,067

SELECTIVE BUYERS URGED ON BY NEWS

Miscellaneous Picked Up by Wandering Bulls; General Tone Quiet

Foreign news reporting the expected consolidation of France's cooperation with the Axis Powers, coupled with Japan's successful bid for 14 Soviet fishery lots, caused a selective buying sentiment over Miscellaneous on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Friday. Nichiro Fishery rose ¥0.40, but it was quiet around Tokyo Exchange, new.

Among munition industrials in the long-term market, Uraga Dock jumped ¥0.50, Ikegai Automobiles ¥0.70, Kokura Steel Works ¥0.90, its new ¥0.50, Tekkosha ¥0.90, Ehigawa Electric Power ¥0.70, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery ¥0.60, Daido Steel Works ¥0.50 and Japan Fat ¥1.60. Indication that the Ehigawa Electric Power Company will declare a higher share dividend for the first half of the 1942 business year stimulated a bullish sentiment on the power ware.

Among Miscellaneous, Japan Piston Ring rose ¥0.30, Japan Carbon ¥0.30, Nitton Spinning, new ¥0.10 and Toa Tobacco ¥0.10.

Closing prices of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.50, N.Y.K. ¥105.50, its new ¥90.70, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥98.30, and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥89.60.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section	Clos.		May	June
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.3	d .2	....	67.1
Do. new (25)	38.3	u .3	....	37.9
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	156.0	u .9	....	153.6
Do. new (25)	99.1	....	....	99.5
Teikoku Ray. n (37½)	90.3	u .2	90.6	88.6
Tokyo Rayon (50)	41.2	u .5	40.9	40.9
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	74.9	u .1	....	....
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	105.9	d .3	105.1	105.4
Do. new (37½)	[illegible]	d .2	90.6	90.9
O. S. K. (50)	[illegible]	u .3	....	97.6
Do. new (37½)	83.0	d .1	96.0	96.2
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.2	....	....	81.9
Do. new (25)	53.9	d .1	54.2	53.7
Uraga Dock (50)	92.5	u .5	92.8	93.7
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	103.6	d .1	104.4	79.6
Hitachi Works (50)	73.7	d .1	73.6	74.1
Third Section				
Japan Fat (50)	67.1	u1.6	67.3	65.9
Japan Automobile	73.0	....	72.0	....
Ikegai Automobile Ind	65.5	u .7	65.5	65.0
Toyo Ball-Bearing	....	....	82.1	83.4
Japan Nickel	50.7	u .2	....	49.1
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	62.9	....	....	61.7
Japan Piston Ring	78.00	u .3	78.1	78.9
Furukawa Industry	118.5	u .2	118.6	117.9
Mitsubishi Machinery	129.2	u .6	128.0	128.4
Japan Carbon	83.3	u .3	83.4	82.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
Second 5%	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.6	131.7	131.5	131.5
N. Y. K., old	....	105.1	105.1	105.5
N. Y. K., new	91.0	91.0	90.5	90.7
Kanegafuchi Sp.	....	154.6	154.5	....
Do. new	98.9	98.9	98.2	98.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.7	89.7	89.2	89.6
Osaka Stock, new.	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0
S. M. Railway	70.6	....	....	70.6
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.8
Hitachi Works	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.7
Japan Oil	78.9	79.0	78.9	78.7
Japan Mining	59.5	59.4	59.4	59.5
Japan Steel Tube	74.3	74.4	74.3	74.3
Manchuria Ind	....	59.3	59.3	....

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AIDS PRODUCTION INCREASE

Bank Survey Shows High Record in Company Mergers Since 1940

Reflecting the cooperative spirit of industrialists with the Government to carry out production expansion through the rationalization of industrial management, a sharp increase was recorded in the merger of industrial companies since 1940, according to a survey conducted by the Industrial Bank of Japan.

The survey revealed that 580 companies involving a total capital of ¥2,630,983,000 were brought under the fold of larger companies since 1940 up to February, this year.

Relative figures compiled by the bank follow:

Merger of Industrial Companies 1940-1942

Year	Number of Mergers
1940	161
1941	362
*1942	57
Total	580

Capital of Companies Merged 1940-1942 (In ¥1,000)

Year	Capital of Merged Companies
1940	1,038,385
1941	1,379,603
*1942	212,995
Total	2,630,983

Note: "*"—First two months from January to February.

The survey further disclosed that the combined capital of the companies concerned following the merger aggregated ¥11,480,000,000.

Details follow:

1940	¥3,462,015,000
1941	7,280,549,000
*1942	737,838,000

Note: "*"—first two months of this year.

The merger of industrial companies, classified by industries, was as follows:

Companies Merged Classified by Industries

Industries	A	B	C	D
Textiles	13	42	17	..
Artificial Fibers	3	7	8	1
Cement	3	7	..	..
Heavy Industries	13	26	8	1
Chemical Industries	15	8	1	..
Banks	19	46	4	..
Insurance	..	..	1	..
Mutual Financing Associations	11	1	..	..
Steamship Comp.	5	9	2	..
Land Transportation	89	8	5	3
Petroleum	3	5	2	..
Mining	7	8	2	..
Power	6	9	2	3
Commerce	38	11	..	..
Foreign Trade	5	5	..	..
Others	17	15	3	..
Total	246	204	66	8

Note:—
A—Capital less than ¥1,000,000.
B—Capital from ¥1,000,000 to ¥10,000,000.
C—Capital from ¥10,000,000 to ¥50,000,000.
D—Capital from ¥50,000,000 to ¥100,000,000.

Chungking Preparing To Use Silk as Money —But Not for Beauty

The Chiang Kai-shek regime at Chungking is said to be preparing to use silk cloth as substitute for paper money, according to a Shanghai special to the Chugai Shogyo. The idea is due not so much to the esthetic sense on the part of the Chinese or for the sake of novelty as on account of paper shortage. So severe, in fact, is the shortage of materials at Chungking the report says, that there is no longer even paper on which to print notes. The sky-rocketing prices of commodities are calling for more and more currency but the paper for circulating the old fapi is no longer coming in from the United States. Before long, accordingly, it is expected that silk cloth money will make its debut, utilizing the raw silk which can no longer be exported to the United States.

DISCOVERIES MADE FOR USING COCOONS

Short Fiber, Oils, Fats and Others Can Be Produced by New Processes

With various new uses for silk and its by-products discovered by dint of efforts made by the Government and silk industry circles, there is no need of worrying over the future of the silk industry of this country despite the complete stoppage of silk exportation to the United States, a former big customer of the Japanese silk industry. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino made this statement in an article which appeared in the Chugai Shogyo Wednesday.

The gist of his article follows:

"Because of the Government's recent encouragement for the adjustment of mulberry plantations, some circles in this country are entertaining apprehensions about the future of the silk industry. But the step was taken for increasing land for the cultivation of wheat and barley, sweet potatoes and potatoes, the production of which is considered more urgently needed than fiber in wartime. In reality mulberry plantations were appropriated temporarily for the increased production of foodstuffs. The Government has no intention of reducing the silk output. Instead, various encouragement measures such as the granting of subsidy and others are being taken for the increased production of silk by utilizing as much as possible the mulberry plantations not affected by Government measures for the increased production of foodstuffs.

New Uses for Cocoons

"Considering the increased production of cotton in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and cotton and wool imports in the future from India and Australia respectively, the Government has for several years mobilized the government as well as civilian engineering for discovering new uses for cocoons to meet the possible menace of rival fiber materials. As a result various new uses for cocoons were discovered. Of all the new uses disovered, most important are the manufacturing of short fiber from cocoons and the utilization of chrysalis for the manufacturing of oils and fats, protein foods, fodder, etc.

"With the new uses discovered for cocoons, silk, and by-products, the silk industry of this country can remain undisturbed by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia which brought about the complete stoppage of silk exportation."

TO ESTABLISH COMPANIES FOR DAMAGE INSURANCE

Question of Losses Caused by Enemy Outrages Causing Knotty Problems

According to a Shanghai dispatch to the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo, the China Affairs Board has decided to authorize the Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Yasuda insurance companies to establish new companies to undertake insurance against losses caused by outrageous acts of the enemy. These companies are now making preparations to set up new firms with a capital of 10,000,000 yuan.

Damage insurance circles have been faced with knotty problems such as the payment for losses caused by enemy outrages and whether or not such premiums should be paid at all or not.

In order to settle this question of the economic world and facilitate the Japanese advance into the Continent, the China Affairs Board authorities have determined on the establishment of the foregoing new companies.

CHUNGKING CURRENCY IN GREAT CONFUSION

Regime Money in Occupied Areas Replaced by Army Scrip and Bank Notes

Indicating the imminence of the economic breakdown of the Chungking regime, the circulation of old fapi is estimated by economic experts in Shanghai at an astronomical figure of about 25,000,000,000 yuan which is equivalent to $1,398,000,000. Silver reserves, however, are recorded at a low of $100,000,000.

Owing to the continuously upward swing of Chungking currency, the exchange rate of one yuan against the dollar moved downward from $0.29 in June, 1937, to $0.08 in January, 1940, and $0.04 7/16 four months later. A slight improvement was witnessed early last year, but the Chungking legal tender has been in a state of confusion since the armed clash between the Japanese Forces and anti-Axis troops.

Notes of Chartered Banks Swell

Acording to the statistics for July, 1940, the latest available, the total circulation of old fapi stood at 3,962,000,000 yuan of which the Central Bank of China notes account for 1,623,300,000 yuan, the Bank of China notes for 1,100,200,000 yuan, the Bank of Communications notes for 727,600,000 yuan and the Farmers Bank of China notes for 510,000,000 yuan. The note circulation of these four chartered banks continued to swell as shown in the following table: (In 1,000,000 yuan.)

	June. 1937	June. 1938	June. 1939
Central Bank of China notes	383.7	489.7	1,048.9
Bank of China notes	517.7	653.2	703.6
Bank of Communication notes	336.0	321.9	548.4
Farmers Bank of China notes	208.4	262.2	326.0
Total	1,444.9	1,727.0	2,626.9

Confidence in Nanking

Chungking paper notes circulating in the occupied areas have been replaced at an accelerating tempo by the Japanese Army scrip as well as the Central Reserve Bank of China notes, the Central Bank of Mongolia notes and the Federal Reserve Bank of China notes. The circulation of these currencies linked with the Japanese yen continued to increase year after year reflecting the mounting confidence among the Chinese people in the Japanese Army and the National Government at Nanking as shown in the following statistics: (In ¥1,000,000)

Notes of	July, 1938	July, 1939	Dec., 1940
Federal Reserve Bank of China	49.0	264.0	715.0
Central Bank of Mongolia	12.9	38.1	94.4
Central Reserve Bank of China	..	..	38.1
Army scrips	..	..	600.0
Total	52.9	302.1	1,450.8

The statistics of the Japanese bank notes circulation in China are given below: (In ¥1,000,000)

	July, 1938	July, 1939	Dec., 1940
Bank of Japan notes	2,074.1	2,722.6	4,930.1
Central Bank of Manchoukuo notes	274.6	418.5	1,013.0
Bank of Chosen notes	252.5	286.2	593.8
Bank of Taiwan notes	116.8	153.7	205.4
Total	2,719.0	3,381.0	6,742.3

READY TO LAUNCH NEW FIRM

Shipping Company Financed by Manchoukuo Government

With the necessary arrangements completed, the inaugural meeting of the Manchoukuo Steamship Company will be held in Hsinking early in May.

The new company, which is to be financed by the Manchoukuo Government, will place all vessels in Manchoukuo under its control to engage in shipping services between Manchoukuo and Japan Proper, Chosen, north, central and south China and the southern regions.

The company will be capitalized at 15,000,000 yen, and Ryoichi Ogawa, former managing director of the International Transportation Company is expected to be appointed President.

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Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.5	— .20
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.7	— .60
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.3	— 1.10
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	89.6	— .40
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.05	Same

SHANGHAI FLUORSPAR FOR CRYOLITE AMPLE

With Abundant Supply Within Prosperity Sphere Shortage Of Aluminum Averted

For the production of aluminum for which demand is ever mounting with the progress of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere scheme, the increased production of cryolite, as a flux, is necessary, states the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition) with particular reference to the Teikoku Artificial Fertilizer Company, a leading artificial cryolite producing company in this country.

According to the economic journal, some 0.2 metric ton of cryolite is required for turning out one metric ton of aluminum ingot. From this fact, it is easily presumed that the aluminum industry is a big consumer of cryolite, the necessary flux, adds the journal.

Synthetic Cryolite Produced

Of all synthetic cryolite producing companies of this country, the journal continues the Teikoku Artificial Fertilizer Company is playing the most important part in the production of the material with its annual output expected to occupy 60 per cent of the total production of the industry of this country with the completion of the plants under construction in Okayama Prefecture.

As to fluorspar, the raw material for the cryolite manufacturing industry, the journal further states that fluorspar is amply supplied within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. In the interior of Shanghai there exist rich deposits of high grade fluorspar ore, on which the United States and British artificial cryolite producing industry depended to a great extent, in addition to rich deposits recently discovered in Jehol in Manchoukuo.

As to the supply of the raw material to the Teikoku Artificial Fertilizer Company, the company is in possession of fluorspar mines in various places of Chosen, states the journal concluding that so far as the company is concerned there is no apprehension over a shortage of the raw material.

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INCOME TAX IN ENGLAND STANDS AT MAXIMUM RATE

Increase in Luxury, Beer Tax Estimated to Bring in Additional £52,000,000

Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the British Government, in the course of his speech on the budget estimates in the House of Commons on April 14, said that he did not intend to raise income and business taxes as a means of covering deficits for the new fiscal year but would rely on a raise in the consumption tax, adding that he estimated an increase of approximately £10,000,000 in the luxury tax and £42,000,000 in the beer tax, reports a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

Continuing his explanation further, the Chancellor of the Exchequer told the House that the income tax under the existing rates has already reached the maximum of 97.5 per cent, admitting of no further increase. Much hope cannot be attached, he said, to tax increase against swelling expenditures.

The actual amount of expenditures for the fiscal year were estimated at £6,750,000,000. Against this huge expenditure, the tax revenue was estimated at £2,500,000,000, or only one-third of the expenditure.

It cannot be denied that the British Government which had intended to adopt the equalized tax revenue and loans at the outset for its financial policy has been dragged into a tight corner.

Bill Clearings

April 17
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	165,699	118,513
Balance	22,910	15,950

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1942

The Projected Offensive Against Japan

The key to victory in any naval engagement is found in the possession of a base within a convenient distance from the site of operations. This has been proved time and again by all historic naval battles of the world, and any strategist who defied this cardinal principle of warfare eventually led his fleet to destruction.

Bataan has fallen into the hands of the Japanese Forces. The collapse of Corregidor, the only remaining American fortress in the Southwestern Pacific, is now a matter of hours. The fort at this very moment is breathing its last agonistic gasps under the continual poundings of Japanese Army and Naval aces.

With the imminent fall of Corregidor the entire waters of the Southwestern Pacific will become an exclusive lake for the Japanese Navy, and all American and British warships will be completely shut out.

Britain has already lost all of her bases in Eastern Asia waters. Hongkong went down first after a few days' resistance, with more than 10,000 men surrendering. With the fall of Singapore, the last hope of the British East Asiatic Empire, scores of thousands of British and Indian officers and men laid down their arms, while their warehouses still remained packed to the ceiling with provisions and ammunitions.

With the loss of their naval bases in these parts of the world, warships of the United States and Britain have been made into inglorious, baseless vagabonds on high seas. But fortunately, the matter was much simplified inasmuch as most of them already have been sent down to the bottom by Japanese warships which have swept Anglo-American ships clean of these waters.

Reports are being circulated in British and American quarters that they will be equipped with large naval forces very shortly, for their industry is working at full steam. They hope to pounce on Japan shortly, just as some of American naval wiseacres hoped to wipe out completely the entire Japanese Navy in its waters within a few weeks after the outbreak of war.

Japan's enemies are broadcasting that they are intending to stage an early summer offensive, and that they are formulating some such plan in London right now. Such an offensive, however, is quite unthinkable. Without any base for their fleet to start out from, how can they carry out their plans? Theirs are simply paper plans and boasts.

Small Powers have ignominiously smashed great sea Powers which have attempted to fight battles far from their home bases. Ancient Persia, mobilizing a colossal armada equipped with every possible war machine and a large number of men, was completely routed off Salamis by the Greek forces much inferior in size, both in ships and fighting men. The monarch of Persia, watching the engagement from a height was strongly convinced of a complete victory of his enemy and felt his spirit freeze as his mighty vessels were mercilessly sent down one by one by small Greek ships.

The Persians were defeated just because they unwieldily mobilized their large fleet too far from its bases. Another example nearer at home which illustrates this point is the Battle of the Japan Sea fought between the Japanese and the Russian navies more than 35 years ago. The Russian fleet, with its men fatigued after a long cruise and ships under-supplied in unfamiliar far-off waters, met the only possible fate awaiting such a fleet, namely complete destruction in the hands of the Japanese Navy composed of far smaller ships, but with an infinitely higher morale.

With all bases lost, the Anglo-American navies can never hope to launch their vaunted counter-offensive in Japanese waters. A modern naval fleet cannot fight without bases near at hand where repairs can be made or re-fueling can be effected. In the famous battle of Jutland, two of the British capital ships, Warrior and Sparrowhawk, went down because of the flood of water that entered through shell holes while on their way to their base. They could have been saved if the base had been nearer. On the other hand, the two German ships, Ostfriesland and Delflinger, although damaged by mine shocks and shot into a bee-hive by enemy shells, were able to reach their base because it was near. There they were refitted and put into commission again for further service. Had their base been further by 50 miles they would have shared the fate of the British ships just mentioned.

A safe distance of operations for a complete fleet is said by experts to be within a radius of 500 miles from its home base. Going further than that, warships are exposed to innumerable risks. A unit of a few small ships can make further excursions, no doubt, but not a large fleet. But where is there any American or British naval base in the vast expanse of the Southwestern Pacific from where their ships could sally forth to beat the entire Japanese Navy as they boast? All their ballyhoo about a summer offensive is the wishful thinking of the desperate Allied leaders who hope to keep their people from dwelling upon the numerous disasters their army and navy have suffered at the hands of the Japanese.

Mineral Resources of the Philippines

Among non-metallic substances in the Philippines are various abrasives (including corundum), alum, bituminous rock (asphalt), cement, clay, coal, gypsum, lime, mica and talc, mineral waters, ochre, salt, sand and gravel, stone and sulphur. Some agate, opal and amethyst have been found and there are rather extensive but little worked guano and phosphate deposits.

Of the above substances, coal is the most important. It is found principally on Bataan island (Cebu), Cebu island itself, Polillo, Mindanao, Mindoro and Masbate. Very little mining was done until after 1890.

Since U.S. occupation, the deposits on Bataan have been worked both by private enterprise and by the Government (to which the deposits now belong). The deposit in one field in Cebu is said to amount to at least 7,000,000 tons.

Coal occurs in three states: semi-anthracite, subbituminous and lignite. Petroleum exists in seepages. The first mention of gas or petroleum was in 1890. Among the many mineral waters some are hot or with marked medicinal properties. Sulphur is found in or near the cone of volcanoes. Metallic minerals include chromite, copper, gold, iron, manganese, lead and zinc, molybdenite, silver and wolframite. There has been practically no production of copper since U.S. occupation. The principal deposit is in the Mankayan properties in Luzon. Gold can be washed out of most of the rivers. Notable deposits are found in the paracale region in Camarines Norte, near Baguio in Benguet, in Masbate, Mindanao and other regions. Benguet deposits have been worked for centuries. The total production of gold in 1925 was 2,928,003 fine grams, valued at $1,945,989.

Lateritic iron deposits in Mindanao are reported to run to 500,000,000 tons. This field is now a Government reservation. The most notable iron deposit (1,200,000 tons) is that of the Agat (Bulacan), which is of high grade hematite. In 1919, about 20,000 tons were mined, but in 1923 this had fallen to 269 tons, and in 1925 to 398 tons valued at $31,295—all coming from Angat. The decline was due to a wharfage duty of two pesos ($1) per ton. The Angat mines belong to and are worked by Filipinos: almost all the output is made into plough points which are esteemed more highly than imported ones. Unexploited manganese occurs in Ilocos Norte, Pangasinan, Bulacan, Tarlac and Masbate. Lead and zinc occur in many places, always associated, and silver is usually found with them. Deposits in Cebu and Masbate are being exploited. There has been no production of molybdenite, but it occurs in Batangas and one or two other localities. Platinum occurs in very small quantities in Luzon and Mindanao. Some native silver is found in Baguio, but usually in conjunction with lead and zinc. Production in 1925 was 2,132,521 fine grams. Wolframite is reported from Antique, Panay.

Geology of the Philippines

Mountain building is still in progress in the Philippines and evidence of the recent vertical movement of various portions of mountain mass can be measured. The archipelago is the crumpled edge of the Asiatic continental platform. However, the structure is a complex one, for besides faulting and folding, volcanic actions of diverse kinds have taken place. Prior to the Tertiary period there seems to have been a period of intense deformation, when some of the schists were formed.

Toward the end of the Miocene period, the Vigo and Batan formations were generally folded, in some places being intensively crumpled and faulted. Another less pronounced period of folding occurred in the Pliocene or early Pleistocene period. The islands were subjected to a great uplift during the Pliocene, Pleistocene and recent periods. A striking similarity exists between the formation in the Philippines and the western coast of America. Practically all the rock types are found in the islands, as well as areas of coral limestone.

A Year Ago Today

April 18, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The spotlight of the European War shifted abruptly from Greece and North Africa to London when the German air force staged the most intense aerial attack in the history of warfare against the British metropolis. Reports from London stated that the German attack over the city was still going on with undiminished fury six hours after the first bombers made their appearance.

Dive-bombers laden with high explosives were brought into play for the first time against heavily defended positions in the metropolitan area. Tons of incendiary bombs left scores of fires raging in various districts, compelling the Government to mobilize thousands of extra firemen and defense workers.

The stations of both the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company, both American firms, were reported destroyed in the devastating raid.

Both the British and Australian Ministers at Washington, in a conference with officials of the State Department were reported to have requested the United States to take over some British shipping lines in the Pacific, thus releasing British vessels for the transport of American supplies to England. The British Minister said that British shipping requirements were urgent.

Further extension of the forbidden area involving Hangchow Bay and waters adjacent to it as proclaimed under the date of July 15, 1940 was formally announced by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada. The step taken by the Japanese Navy has made it completely impossible for the Chiang Kai-shek regime to smuggle goods and war materials from the south.

The blockade will also have the effect of severely tampering with Chungking's export trade consisting of China's special minerals, tung oil, green tea and bristles.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Gratitude

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part IV

I have once heard, or rather read, what seemed to me an extraordinary sermon by a famous American pastor, which was to the effect that a man's ancestors were his worst enemies, of whom the first was Adam, the author of the original sin, and that every man from his birth was foredoomed to the everlasting fire, his only salvation consisting in undoing the effect of his ancestral inheritance through the virtue of the cross, etc.

Incredible as it may seem to the average non-Christian Japanese, such a doctrine has been preached countless times by Christian teachers, both Catholic and Protestant, if not in so many words, at least to the same effect. I, for one cannot believe this is right Christianity, for if it is true, our ancestors must be the devils which we must run away from instead of the divinities we have been taught to worship. It seems to me that the idea of the original sin, belongs to the old Bible and Judaism rather than to Christianity, and that Christians have their chance of being saved, if at all, through the virtue of their ancestors—saints and martyrs—rather than in spite of them. Was not Christ a descendant of David the King and that David a great grandson of Ruth the Moabite, and so on? One who reverences Christ—can he not reverence also his early ancestors, and many apostles and saints who had given their lives propagating the faith? If the doctrine above epitomized is real Christianity, which I do not believe, it may indeed thrive in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue, New York city, from which that sermon was preached, but it may certainly never thrive in Japan where gratitude to ancestors is regarded as one of the essentials in the moral life of its countrymen.

Dangerous Experience

I know I have been treading delicate ground where one may easily get one's feet scalded or tumble into the gulf yawning on either side of it, and lest I should be misunderstood, may I say for myself that far from being anti-Christian, I am one of those as ready as any Christian, East or West, to acknowledge the god-like character of Christ and his wondrous teachings, especially those contained in his sermon on the mount, and that the Bible is one of my treasured books to whose soothing pages I recur as often as I do to any other book in my little library. And though I confess I am as ignorant of the theology of Christianity as any other religion, Buddhism or Shintoism, yet what little I think I know of the quintessence of religion persuades me to declare that the greatest enemies of Christianity today are neither heathens, Turks, nor Mohammedans, least of all Shintoists, but that they are Christians themselves—I mean those perverted, un-Biblical Anglicized (Imperialistic), Americanized (Mammonized) Christians—dollar-worshipping, power-idolizing, proud, selfish, luxury-loving, charity-hating, bowel-less, hypocritical Christians of whom the so-called Christian nations, especially Great Britain and the United States, are full to the brim.

Those paganized Christians, those wolves in the sheep's skin, those "whited sepulchres" are working far more havoc to the sacred name of Christianity than all the heretics, heresiarchs, schismatics, devils, Satans and anti-Christs that have ever befouled the history of the faith. In fact, the state of Christianity in Christendom today is a farce and a scandal, as bad as it was in the middle of the fifth century, the fateful epoch which witnessed the crumbling of the Roman Empire and the supremacy of the Huns.

One can easily fill column after column, nay, volume after volume, enumerating the sins and misdeeds of the rulers of nations supposed to be the champions of Christian doctrines. The crimes perpetrated by these nations on the poor guileless victims of the Orient, as nations, races and individuals, if fully exposed, would make a library, and perchance a serious "stumbling block" in the paths of all gentiles who otherwise would gladly hail the faith.

Convert Christians

The greatest spiritual need of today, or the first step toward the realization of the peace of the world and brotherhood of men will be to convert the Christians to Christianity—to get them to read their Bible and practise the Christian virtues. It is patent, for instance, to every fair-minded student of East Asian politics of the past one century that if there was one distinctive factor which had contributed as much as any other toward the long-prevailing political and social chaos in China, it was the machination of the thousands of missionaries, especially American missionaries, who, instead of promoting peace and goodwill among the people they were supposed to be saving, consciously or unconsciously sowed the seeds of disunity and hostility, first, among the Chinese themselves, then between the Chinese and other foreigners, especially the Japanese.

It is now widely acknowledged among the Americans themselves that the virulent anti-Japanese sentiment prevailing in many sections of China was the doing in large measure of American missionaries. Every Japanese who has traveled in the interior of China will attest that wherever he found any strong anti-Japanese feeling, it was almost invariably championed by Chinese

(Continued on Page 3)

CHURCHILL'S REPUTATION AT HOME WANES WITH REPEATED FAILURE

Disappointment and Displeasure of Public at Height; England Lacks Capable Man to Take His Post

An old bulldog who has lost his teeth and his fighting tenacity—thus, a veteran publicist described Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of England. There was more than truth behind this biting statement, for during the first World War, the young Churchill had distinguished himself for bravery and courage—a veritable bulldog, staunch and stout-hearted. He also became known as an excellent strategist through his book, "History of the Great War," and the British people, appreciative of courage and a keen mind, recommended him to the office of Prime Minister upon the withdrawal of Chamberlain and his Cabinet. Their expectations were high, for here was a man the embodiment of all that the British considered superior in themselves. Here was a man who would remake the history of the world.

How great the disappointment of the British people has been, within the past few months, certainly cannot be over-emphasized. The one man upon whom they relied has failed them. The man once hailed as their hero is now condemned as their failure.

"Our Prime Minister," say the British people, "has turned out to be a man of words only. Where is that dynamic action for which he is so famous? A man of words has no place in times like these. We want a man of action!"

'Sad News' to British

The successive series of defeats which their army and navy have been suffering on all war fronts, especially in East Asia, has been an open wound in the vulnerable pride of the British people. The news of the loss of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, the mainstay of the British Navy in the Orient, aggravated an already festering wound. Over this great loss Churchill lamented, "This is the saddest news I have ever received." It was more than "sad news" to the British people; it was a dagger-thrust in the heart of every loyal Englishman. Reproach upon reproach was heaped upon England's Prime Minister. He was criticized and reproved for his policies and his failures.

At this time, Churchill disappeared from the public eye, and the English people attributed his disappearance to a cowardly desire to avoid public censure and Parliament's displeasure. Criticism turned to condemnation, and Churchill fell lower and lower in the estimation of the British people.

However, it was neither fear of public censure nor attacks in the Parliament that made Churchill disappear. Worried by the dark prospect of the war in the Pacific, Britain's Prime Minister had left England to confer with his friend and ally, President Roosevelt, upon the joint strategic policy to be followed by America and England.

No Longer Prime Minister

The haste in which Churchill conferred with Roosevelt was a source of great amusement to the German people; more so, for his hasty trip to Washington could prove of no practical aid to his country. Most German papers laughed at his inability to meet alone the critical situation which faced his country. The trip made it clear to the world that Churchill was no longer the Prime Miinster of England; he was a follower of Roosevelt.

When Churchill reached America, he was greeted by an atmosphere of strain and excitement. The American public, greatly agitated by the disastrous defeat which their navy had suffered at Hawaii, was eagerly looking forward to effective retaliatory measures which would surely be taken by the combined fleets of America and England. Great was their disappointment when they realized that no such measures had been decided upon in the conference between the leaders of these two countries. They expressed their dissatisfaction saying, "What we want is an effective measure of retaliation, not mere words of resolution." "The leaders of the Axis Powers are promising their peoples a glorious victory, honor, and spoils of war," wrote one leading American newspaper in open denunciation, "but the leaders of the democratic nations can promise us nothing but blood, sweat, and tears."

The first conference between Roosevelt and Churchill which took place on the Atlantic on board the Prince of Wales was regarded by the people of the two countries as a splendid event of historical importance. The two men, on their return to their respective countries, were enthusiastically hailed as the men of the hour.

Different Welcome

On his return from the second conference, however, Churchill found awaiting hi ma far different welcome. Where once he had been met with the cheers and goodwill of the people, now he was greeted amid jeers and insults. He found himself severely criticized and censured.

A few days after his return, England's Prime Minister found himself in a still further awkward position. It was revealed that Great Britain's highest Government official, fearing enemy attack, had made the trans-Atlantic voyage on board a submarine, hidden from enemy view. To the British people, this was adding insult to injury. They felt that the English nation had suffered irreparable humiliation, and their criticism and censure turned to contempt for the old Prime Minister.

As a time saving expedient and to tide over the thousand obstacles in his way, Churchill finally resorted to a vote of confidence, for he knew that there was not one person in England who possibly could or would replace him. The Parliament, as he had expected, voted in his favor, but the result of the vote produced no goodwill or favorable feeling. There was ever breeding and fostering a feeling of sullen discontent, which Churchill has been striving hard to quell with words of consolation.

Attempt for Appeasement

When the British Navy found it virtually impossible to prevent the escape of the German squadron from Port Brest of France, he attempted to appease the Parliament, saying, "Because of the return of those German warships to their home base, the British mercantile fleet steaming in and out of the Straits of Dover no longer is exposed to the menace of enemy ships. On the whole, the situation in these waters has become more favorable to our country."

Over the loss of Singapore, he stated that although he possessed no other information regarding the unfortunate event other than what had been published in the newspapers, he deemed it not impossible for the Allies to recapture and regain control over this lost territory.

Parliament, however, is not satisfied with mere words of consolation. The British Army and Navy have been subject to far too many failures and defeats. The inability of the British fleet to destroy the German squadron of two battleships and one cruiser in a recent battle in the English Channel, the heavy loss of Singapore were blows far heavier than the English nation cared to admit, and these defeats kindled anew their discontent and displeasure with the Prime Minister.

Those around Churchill are urging a general reformation of the Cabinet as well as the establishment of a National Defense Ministry, but Churchill remains adamant in his non-change policy. However, from the general attitude of the public, the replacement of the War and Navy Ministers appears inevitable.

Election Doubtful

Others are advising a general election to be conducted without delay in order that the position of the Cabinet may be strengthened, but is it exceedingly doubtful that Churchill will conduct an election at this critical juncture.

So far, discontent and displeasure has been steadily mounting. All the British papers have renewed their attacks upon their Prime Minister, denouncing him for his over-weening, self-complacent attitude, his inability to meet the serious situation effectively. In spite of Churchill's efforts to appease the public feeling, the newspapers and the great mass of Britain's citizens are now openly discussing the advisability of changing the Cabinet, of replacing even the mighty Churchill, himself. Among the most popular of those named for the post of Prime Minister are such men as Cripps, ex-British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Attlee, leader of the Labor Party, and yet in spite of all the displeasure he incurs, Churchill still remains Britain's Prime Minister.

Why? For, in all of Britain there is not one statesman qualified to fill the Prime Minister's post with greater efficiency than he. There are many still loyal to him, staunch in their support. Yet should the Japanese Army and Navy extend their activities to Australia, Burma, India, how many of those behind him will remain loyal? According to the latest reports, Churchill is exercising his efforts toward strengthening the tie between America, the Soviet Union, and England, efforts whose results cannot prove of much great value to Great Britain. With a series of failure and defeats behind him, with promise of no success or victory in the future, with public opinion mercilessly against him the question arises—Whither now Churchill?—(T. S.—Seikai Orai, a monthly magazine)

In the Periodicals

Toyo Keizai (The Oriental Economist): No. 2,017 dated April 18, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha, Tokyo. Price 35 sen. The magazine provides a wealth of articles, analyzing and discussing the various economic problems at home and abroad, besides those dealing with trade, industry and market. The leading articles: Measures for the Cultivation of Agricultural Products in Greater East Asia, the Chinese Merchants' Position in Thailand's Economy, Manchoukuo's Finances in 1941, Readjustment of Industries in Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and Utilization of Rationalized Electric Power.

Shashin Shuho, another weekly published by the Board of Information; No. 216 dated April 15, 1942 (in Japanese). It features current topics in pictures with brief explanations, showing the latest events in Japan and China.

Economist, a weekly dated April 15, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 35 sen. The leading articles; The New Step for the Adjustment of Small and Medium-Sized Business Enterprises, Economic Control, the Currency System in the Sphere of Southern Regions, and the Deadlocked Anglo-Indian Conference.

Radio Tokyo, No. 66; a bulletin published by Nippon Hoso Kyokai (The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan), Tokyo. It contains the programs of the overseas broadcast in Japanese, English, French, Thai, Dutch, Spanish, Malayan, and Burmese.

JOHN BULL AGAIN FAILS IN DEALING WITH INDIA

Sir Stafford's Diplomatic Task Destined Unsuccessful

Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and Britain's lord high executioner of India, has been trying to decapitate India politically and materially. Naturally, all the cheering and hailing came from the British Isles as well as the United States where they had every reason to be overjoyed. If the British deception had been accepted by India it would have been the greatest and only Allied victory since the War of Greater East Asia began. It also would have been their cheapest triumph if a wall of 350,000,000 living souls, for whom there is little or no sentimental attachment among the British or Americans, became a reality for a scrap of worthless promissory note.

But the all-India Congress Party bluntly replied that it was indisposed to accept plans which seek to destroy rather than to enhance the total welfare of the Indians.

The first item of the grant by the Cripps mission is dominion status, while Sir Stafford himself is aware as is Prime Minister Winston Churchill that Indian leaders are demanding no less than complete independence. It is difficult to imagine that Mahatma Gandhi and his supporting array of Indian leaders can agree to a form of modified serfdom when dominions in other parts of the world do not present a comfortable picture. Canada and Australia are perfect examples that dominion status cannot exclude the long and unwanted arms of London's 10 Downing Street nor the House of Commons from treading on their sovereign rights. Despite the glamor attached to dominion status, it compels Canada and Australia to sacrifice their man-power at Britain's arbitrary request, whenever the specter of disaster knocks at her door. It is common knowledge therefore, that such a status for India will seal its fate completely if indeed British administration his not already done so.

Another Goal

Unity is another goal for which India hungers as fervently as it covets independence. But Sir Stafford proposes to defeat that purpose by making distinction between British-Indian provinces and the Indian States. While he suggests an Indian Union, he simultaneously indicates that these states or provinces are not obligated to enter it. This reservation obviously is aiming a sinister dart at the heart of Indian unity and solidery.

Major item number three is a subtle guarantee of the British right to meddle directly in India's internal affairs. It is distinctly pointed out that the contemplated central government cannot coerce any Indian State or province into the union. However, should any abstaining entity reveal a change of mind, it will have to negotiate directly with the British Government. Now, how this provision is supposed to match with British pledges of freedom for India is painfully difficult to gather, but it is a perfect indictment of the underlying purpose of Sir Stafford's mission in India.

Another significant limitation of the union's authority is the exclusive privilege of Britain to "safeguard" the racial and religious minorities of India. It cleverly intends to retain its most fertile field for intervention in the realm of India's domestic affairs, for geographic size, diversity of languages, customs, religion and almost enforced illiteracy have made racial and religious disturbances a common affair in India. The frequency with which they occur implies that Britain is determined to remain the actual police of India in spite of hypocritic statements to the contrary.

Britain's Failure

Now the height of diplomatic vulgarity is the item vowing that these imagined benefits for India will accrue when the impossible Allied victory will have been achieved. Britain's failure to live up to its promise to India after the last World War does not support this pledge, and what is more important is the very fact that the British themselves are doubtful of their ability to win this war.

If an Allied victory was thought assured Prime Minister Churchill would have never conceived of the Cripps' mission, nor would the vast masses of India have become a sudden and foremost concern of British Parliamentary leaders.

The unmistakable conclusion is that Sir Stafford's mission solely was bent on chaining India's total material, moral and military resources to the crumbling British military machine in Asia. The British authorities in India have done well to prepare their blood sacrifices for such as emergency as the present British situation in Asia. By their benign rule the people of India annually received eight cents per capita for education while 93 cents per man, woman and child were poured into the Indian Army.

Familiar With Diplomacy

The working committee of the Congress Party in India is too familiar with the wiles of British diplomacy. It sees no cause to agree to a glorified serfdom of dominion status after India has been slaughtered and bled white in somebody else's war. India is amenable to discussions with Sir Stafford if they have to do with India's relief from British oppression and wars at this moment, this hour, this second and not at some distant future time.

Sir Stafford had arrived in India to propose a bargain which has no equal in history for being so one sided, and he had the brazen confidence to think that India would

(Continued on Page 4)

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

Osaka no Yado

(An Osaka Inn)
1925-26

By TAKITARO MINAKAMI

Part I

This is a picture-scroll type of novel dealing in manners and customs, which attempts to depict the city of Osaka and its people.

The leading character, Mita, was reared in Tokyo, but worked as a clerk in a certain firm in Osaka while writing stories now and then for newspapers and magazines under the nom de plume Kyotaro Kusunoki. Resenting the treatment he received at the hands of the proprietor of his boarding house and the latter's elder sister who, like incarnations of greed and miserliness, practised injustices upon him at every turn by taking advantage of his excessive good nature, Mita marched out of this intolerable domicile some six months after his arrival in Osaka, without even thinking about where he should next move to.

But at a certain restaurant he heard a drunken old man speaking in terms of high praise about an inn in Tosabori called Suigetsu, and decided to lodge there. He was delighted both with the generous attitude of its aged proprietress who greeted him on arrival, and with the room given him, which was well suited for writing purposes. The maid-servants, however, who seemed to be occupied with nothing but laughing without a care in the world, unsparingly distracted his mind. He was astonished to find that the younger brother of the proprietress—a dissipated wreck of a man since his youth and now serving as the inn's bathhouse attendant—was none other than the old man who had been advertising the Suigetsu at the restaurant.

Employed as Physician

Onuki, the man occupying the room two doors from his, was formerly an interne at a certain hospital. Though he had married he daughter ot the head physician (Proprietor), his natural weakness for women had become more pronounced than ever; and unable to endure living with his family he had taken lodgings here and was now employed as an insurance company's examining physician. Not only did his wife come here occasionally to berate him; the woman who had been the cause of his leaving home, then a nurse at the hospital, came rather more frequently to see him. Furthermore, he had brought O-yone, the prettiest of the maid-servants, well under his control. O-yone, while knowing everything about him, yielded to his advances and acted as an intermediary whenever his wife or the nurse called on him.

One evening, Mita was urged by his friend Tahara, president of a vehicle company, to join him at a tea-house, but since he refused to go, Tahara took along with him a geisha called O-yo—nicknamed Uwabami (Python) because of her addiction to drink—and visited him instead, in his room. After Tahara left, Mita kept up a drinking bout with Uwabami, in an inebriated condition, using tumblers. As he was not ordinarily the sociable type, devoting himself, as he did, exclusively to his writing whenever he was in his room, Mita intrigued people's interest; and the next morning the geisha was found fast asleep on his bed, while he himself was sitting at his desk as usual, busily writing.

Such being his nature, Mita was capable of love too, and felt attracted to a humble looking girl who was apparently employed at some office like himself and whom he came across every morning on his way to work. Secretly ashamed of his shabby appearance and feeling ill at ease, he followed her, finding out that her place of employment was a business firm called Nikka Yoko. The reserved and well-behaved girl, however, whenever the two happened upon each other, would simply pass him by with downcast eyes and show not the slightest interest in him.

On the other hand, Uwabami one evening dashed sake upon him in the course of a quarrel when he refused to drink with her, ruining his one and only suit; and upon taking the suit to a tailor to be repaired he made the acquaintance of a girl by the name of O-mitsu, who was supporting her sick father by taking in sewing during the day and selling herself at night. Doubting whether a girl so frail, who was even incapable of expressing herself with any emotion, could engage in such a nocturnal traffic, he thought the contrast between the actual nature of her place of work and its pretensions as a Yokyoku (the classical Noh drama) studio was very comical, indeed.

Strange Character

Meanwhile Onuki's wife and the nurse happened to come face to face with each other in Onuki's room, and this resulted in an ugly quarrel, so that the proprietress of the inn, having always disapproved of the man's conduct, finally drove him out of the place in a fit of anger. Noro, a clerk, who took up lodgings here after that incident, likewise carried on an affair with the servant girl O-yone. Furthermore, with O-yone acting as go-between, he even tried to bring O-mitsu under his control. Mita, hating as he did this vulgar man for trying to attract those ignorant girls to him by posing as a man with an extensive erudition, resented his attempts to seduce O-mitsu. But what was, to him, more shocking still was O-yone's strange character.

Mita's completed novel was in the meantime published serially in a newspaper. Due to its appearance

(Continued on Page 4)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,460 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

LAVAL'S SELECTEES OFFERED TO PETAIN AS OLD CABINET OUT

New List Not Yet Complete—Washington Still Silent on Future Attitude

FRENCH NAVY IS FEARED

Joining of Still Powerful Fleet With Axis Would Prove Big Allied Blow

D.N.B.
VICHY, April 17.—Pierre Laval, on Friday noon, presented to Marshal Petain the first list of persons he intends to include in his Government. This list, however, is not yet complete. Mr. Laval delivered the list after the close of the Ministerial Council which lasted only for about 30 minutes, while Marshal Petain drove his car to the Pavillon Sevigne where the Ministerial Council took place, at which the Darlan Government tendered its resignation.

Future Attitude Watched

D.N.B.
MADRID, April 17.—Official Washington quarters are still reticent on the future attitude of their Government toward the Laval Government in France. The French Ambassador to Washington, Henry-Haye, had an extended conversation with the Assistant Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, but hitherto nothing is known as to the contents of this conversation. Nevertheless a marked unrest is noticeable in many quarters which, according to a report of the correspondent of the paper "Ya", can visualize the French fleet rushing ahead at full speed across the troubled seas of Allied anxiety.

The correspondent points out that Mr. Laval's fine compensation work and his skilful policy are placing him in the position of playing a role in the future military developments. A good politician must exploit his given opportunities, states the correspondent. Asking about the actual value of the French fleet, at present, he points out that this question is seriously preoccupying the U.S. Government. According to the correspondent, the fleet of the Axis Powers, providing Mr. Laval will place the French fleet under the Tricolor at the disposal of the Axis Powers, will nearly equal that of the Allies. The proportion of battleships would be 26 to 23 in favor of the Allies, airplane carriers 17 to 12, cruisers 110 to 70, destroyers 450 to 315 while with regard to submarines the figure will be about 5 to 2 in favor of the Axis Powers.

The correspondent then enumerates in detail the French units which are at the disposal of the French Government and their respective locations and also gives some details about the French units which are now in British hands. Although the French fleet was decimated, he writes, it nevertheless has special significance. If the units under construction in France are added to the French fleet, the Vichy Government would have about 180 units at its disposal. There are at present under construction and in a more or less advanced stage, two large armored vessels, two airplane carriers, five cruisers, 22 destroyers and 30 submarines. These facts, so the correspondent states, are contemplated by the U.S. Government not without misgivings.

Fleet Still Strong

Special to the Yomiuri
STOCKHOLM, April 16.—What is particularly worrying the British Empire and the United States because of the reported policy of Premier Pierre Laval of France to firmly cooperate with Germany, is the disposal of the French Navy, which occupied fourth rank in the world prior to the outbreak of the present war.

A portion of the great French Navy is now being held by the British and some were damaged in the Netherlands by British planes. But the major part of the navy is undamaged. Thus, in the event of the French joining the Axis forces, it would be a double threat to the Allied navy which is already being rapidly weakened.

The present French naval strength is as follows:

Toulon Naval Base: Battleships Colbert (22,189 tons), Orleans (unknown), Strasbourg (26,500 tons), Dunkerque (26,500 tons); Aircraft carrier Teste (10,000 tons); heavy cruisers Foch (9,938 tons), Colbert (9,938 tons), Dupleix (9,938 tons); three light cruisers, many destroyers and auxiliary ships.

Casablanca, North Africa: Battleship Jeanne-Paul (35,000 tons) now under repair.

Dakar: Battleship Richeleu (35,000 tons).

Martinique: Aircraft carrier Bearn (22,146 tons), cruiser Emile Bertin (5,886 tons), Jeanne d'Arc (6,496 tons).

Alexandria: Two Battleships of Provence (22,189 tons) class four

(Continued on Page 2)

Glimpses From Japanese Triumph on Bataan

Left: Pushing through the wilderness along the side of Mt. Mari veles, determined Japanese troopers are seen advancing toward brilliant victory. Right: Filipino soldiers, part of the more than 50,000 enemy troops that fell into Japanese hands following the surrender of Filipino-American forces in that area. (Both photos censored by War Ministry)

Australia Cajoled Into War by Ignorance Of Japan's Real Strength, Says Prisoner

Australians, if they had been told the real strength of Japan, would not have been cajoled into fighting on the side of the United States and Britain, an Australian officer, recently made captive in Timor, confessed to the Nichi Nichi reporter in the island on Friday, according to the paper.

The captive officer said he first learned of the losses of many important points before the spearhead of the Japanese, like that of Hongkong or Singapore, after he had surrendered to the Japanese. All these facts, regarded harmful to Australian morale, had been kept secret from the Australian officers and men, he explained.

"After these true facts are revealed to the Australian public, none will seriously consider their cooperation with the United States," the captive officer asserted. Continuing he said:

"It is true that General MacArthur, now in Australia from the Philippines, is planning to form a closely united front of Australians and Americans. The plan, however, is not proceeding very well largely because Australians are now beginning to realize the real strength of the U.S. armed forces.

"Anyway, I could not help but be surprised at the superb power of the Japanese Air Forces. I have been forced to encounter them three times. Each time I thought I had never met such a high-efficiency air arm. No U.S. air fighter can even hope of coming near to the Japanese standard. I even think that the Japanese Air Force excels that of Germany."

The Australian officer then asked the newspaper correspondent if the present hostilities will come to an end soon, to which the reporter dared to answer "No, it will continue 100 years or even 200 years. Japan will never cease to fight until all Anglo-Saxon forces are annihilated." Thereupon, the captive apparently felt very unhappy and wondered if he would remain captive for such a long time.

BIG PROGRESS SEEN IN MOPPING UP REDS

Chiang's Troops Routed by Japanese and Manchoukuoan Forces on China Front

Domei
NANKING, April 17.—The clean-up campaign in North China and Central China, which is now in full swing has shown "satisfactory progress," the weekly review of the China front by the press section of the Japanese Forces in China revealed.

Japanese Forces in joint operation with Manchoukuoan troops are now in the midst of their mopping-up campaign against the main forces of the Second and 13th Chinese Communist Brigades driving them into remote districts along the Luanho River in the Chahar Province in North China, and Jehol Province in Manchoukuo, the announcement stated.

With rapid progress and successful results achieved in the Japanese clean-up campaigns against the Chinese remnants, peace and order in Central China has reached such a tranquil state that Chinese farmers are seen peacefully cultivating wheat fields, while carefree junks are seen moving along the various creeks.

The review said that the fall of the Bataan Peninsula and the failure of the Anglo-Indian negotiations apparently have given rise to internal conflict within the ranks of the Chungking camp.

Also it states the fact that Chungking reportedly ordered its troops to disturb the rear of the Japanese occupied oil fields in Burma clearly reveals the extent of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's anxiety over the war situation in Burma and the shortage of gasoline.

Wang Tours Provinces

The "model peace" movement on the lower reaches of the Yangtze River is progressing satisfactorily with the aid of Japanese authorities, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Chinese Government at Nanking, who returned on April 16 from his inspection tour of these areas at Soochow and Wushih in Kiangsu Province, declared in an interview with the press, reports Domei.

Commenting on the remarkable improvement in the maintenance of peace and order, as well as in economic life in the "model peace zones," President Wang revealed

(Continued on Page 2)

FAKED PROPAGANDA BY ALLIES BLASTED

Major Tominaga Lays Bare Enemy Tactics in Over-Coloring News to Gain Ends

That Anglo-American propaganda has been nothing more than a series of fabrications of groundless reports, denials of well-grounded facts and making possibilities actualities was stressed by Major Kametaro Tominaga, member of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in the April issue of the "Taiheiyo" (Pacific), a widely read periodical, reports Domei.

One of the most typical fabrications, was the news spread by a certain American newspaper on December 3, five days prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, that the United States War Department had a mobilization plan to recruit 10,000,000 men by 1943.

This sensational news was further dramatized by the War Department which claimed that the report was the leakage of a military secret and that both the writer of the news and the party who furnished the material must be severely punished.

Because of the fact that this was reported at the time of the U.S.-Japanese negotiations and the question of United States participation in the war against Germany was being heatedly discussed in America, the news was sensationally handled all over the world, including Japan, under banner headlines, the writer said.

Clever Propaganda Scheme

He asserted that only God knew that this was a clever propaganda scheme on the part of the United States. At that time the United States was strenuously attempting to be in a position to mobilize 2,800,000 troops by 1946 but there was very little possibility of realizing even this figure as any military expert would have known at once that the mobilization of 10,000,000 troops by 1943—three years earlier than the plan for 2,800,000—was "simply fantastic."

Major Tominaga asserted that the real fact behind the scenes was that the United States Government in collusion with the paper in question prompted the publication of the "cooked-up news scoop" as a means of making the world believe that the United States was striving to complete this plan in order to meet the crisis in East Asia and the Euro-

(Continued on Page 2)

ISMET INONU LAUDED BY EX-AMBASSADOR

President of Turkey Now Holds Key to Fate of Nation on Brink of Crisis

TAKETOMI GIVES MEMOIRS

Fought in War of Independence—Awarded Name of Inonu For Great Generalship

Turkey stands at the parting of the ways. Will she join the Allies or the Axis Powers? She would remain neutral, but the Allied Powers will not allow her to maintain neutrality. She must turn left or right, one or the other. The turn of a feather or the spin of a coin may decide the fate of Turkey forever. Who is the helmsman of this ship of State, who must steer between the crag and the maelstrom, between Sevlla and Charybdis?

Ismet Inonu, President of Turkey, and worthy successor to Kemal Pasha, the Desert Hero, stands at the helm. His eye is clear and his hand is firm, but what tumultous thoughts are behind that clear brow, what conflicting emotions within that sturdy chest?

Toshihiko Taketomi, former Japanese Ambassador to Turkey, in an interview with the Hochi, gives the following account of Ismet Inonu the Man:

"Ismet Inonu, present President of Turkey, was born in 1885. He is a graduate of the Istanbul Military Academy, and is an experienced military man. Under President Kemal Atatuerk he was the Chief of Staff.

Given Name of Inonu

"His name of Inonu was given to him by President Atatuerk in honor of his splendid generalship during the War of Independence fought at Inonu, where he led his troops to victory. Before that, he was known as Ismet Pasha. Some men still call him by this name. Pasha means general.

"I first went to Turkey as an Ambassador in 1937, and met Ismet Inonu for the first time then. As a rule, first greetings are simple affairs, but in the case of Mr. Inonu it was quite different.

"He invited me into his library and asked me many questions about the Manchurian-Soviet frontier problem, the fishery question, and other things. He was specially insistent about knowing the relations between Japan and the Soviet. But he was very polite and his manner was that of the distinguished diplomat.

"I cannot call him a handsome man, but his eyes were extremely intelligent, and the very plainness of his dress served to emphasize the strength of his personality.

"In general, the Turks resemble the Japanese in facial appearance, and Mr. Inonu was particularly like a Japanese.

"He had become the President after the death of President Atatuerk, which meant that he had been the leader of the State for only three or four years when I first saw him.

"At that time, the international relations of Turkey had become very complex, and the worries of the State must have borne heavily on him, for his hair had become white, and deep furrows lined his face. They were the results of his responsibilities as the President.

Known for Kindness

"President Inonu is well known for his kindness. His old followers, and the families of the soldiers who had fought under him cannot re-

(Continued on Page 2)

Dastardly British Aerial Bombardment Of Japanese Navy Hospital Ship Related

At about seven-thirty in the morning of March 26, the Asahi Maru, a Japanese naval hospital ship, was steaming through the gently undulating waves of the Flores Sea in the direction of Kupang, a port at the western end of Timor Island.

Most of the crew were on deck, gazing with relieved eyes at the outlines of the town, which gradually became clearer as the ship approached the harbor. The ship was nearing the end of a long sea voyage, and the crew were glad of the chance of being on terra firma again.

As they drew nearer to the harbor, the hum of a powerful engine caused all eyes to turn backward. From a rift in the clouds to the stern of the ship appeared a silvery speck, which gradually grew larger until the sleek form of a lone airplane heading straight for the ship was clearly visible.

"Ah, a Japanese plane!" the watchers on the deck waved their arms. What a happy coincidence, they thought, that their landing should be greeted by the arrival of a Japanese plane.

Is Enemy Plane

The plane was flying low, and at a great speed, straight in the direction of the hospital ship. The drone of its powerful engines increased until it became a deafening roar. The sun glinted on the painted wings of the plane, and horror of horrors, the watchers saw that the plane was not a Japanese plane. It was a Lockheed fighter.

A cold shudder ran up and down the spines of the watchers and involuntarily they held their breath. Would the enemy plane attack the hospital ship?

The plane was flying not more than 500 meters high, and the pilot could certainly see the large Red Cross painted on the hull of the ship. There was no other ship in the vicinity.

The hospital ship was absolutely unarmed; there was not even a revolver on board. To attack an unarmed ship, and a hospital ship at that, was the last word in human treachery. Would the enemy attack? The crew on the hospital ship watched the plane with bated breath.

The plane swooped down on the bapless ship, and from the fuselage of the plane dropped five or six dark objects. From the blue waters quite close to the stern of the ship shot up five or six tall columns of water, and a series of terrific detonations rent the silence of the morning air. Falling spray dashed into faces of the men on deck, and the ship trembled from prow to stern.

With a roar, the plane hurtled over the ship and disappeared into the clouds in the distance, but not before the watchers had seen the sneering faces of the airmen as they looked down on the ship.

3 More Bombers Appear

Perhaps the plane had no more bombs. It did not return to the attack that day. But the following day, at about 7:30 p.m., a formation of three enemy planes burst out of the clouds and swooped down on the ship.

The commander of the hospital ship, who happened to be on the bridge at the time, suddenly noticed some red and green flashes shoot up from the coast near the place where the ship was going to anchor. The commander had been warned previously that such flash-signals always went up when the enemy planes were going to attack.

"All hands below deck!" The order rang out, and the commander himself sprang down from the bridge on to the deck. At this moment, the ship shuddered violently, and a terrific explosion almost lifted the stern out of the water. Simultaneously, a tall mushroom of water shot up quite close to the stern of the ship. The bomb had missed the ship by a hair's breadth.

"There is no word to describe the malevolence of the British," said the commander later as he related his experiences during the bombing to an Asahi correspondent, who visited the hospital ship at Macassar on April 17.

Enemy Nations Notified Before

"Before the war broke out, the notification of the Asahi Maru as being a hospital ship had been sent to all the nations, and it cannot be said that the British were ignorant of the fact.

"Moreover, when the planes attacked the ship, it was still light, and the Red Cross painted on the ship must have been clearly visible

(Continued on Page 2)

CHIANG MOUTHPIECE HITS BRITISH MOVES IN BURMA

Series of Retreats, Lack of Cooperation by Allies Are Severely Criticized

Domei
LISBON, April 16.—Expressing dissatisfaction over the successive defeats of the British forces on the Irrawaddy front, the Ta Kung Pao, the mouthpiece of the Chungking regime, today severely criticized the lack of complete cooperation among the Allies, according to reports from Chungking.

The journal reportedly complained that with the British forces making successive retreats, only the Chungking forces are being subjected to Japanese attacks.

"Severe and fierce as the Japanese attacks are," the journal stated, "the British forces should fight it out so that the Japanese Forces are subjected to the greatest possible sacrifice."

The journal said that the British policy of wholesale retreat cannot be tolerated, adding that the Anglo-American defeats in the present war cannot be restored so long as the British remain so negative in their resistance against Japanese attack.

LARGE POSTAL DEPOSITS SAID MISSING AT SHONAN

Funds Under British Rule Gone—Authorities to Recompense Robbed Public

Domei
SHONAN CITY, April 17.—Examination of the Shonan Post Office books by Japanese postal officials, under the supervision of Eizo Sugiyama, former Communications Ministry official and at present postmaster here, has revealed that deposits amounting to SS $20,000,000 made when the city was under British rule are missing.

In order to meet the demand of the people for their deposited cash, it is believed the Japanese administrative authorities and postal officials shortly will recompense the public in some form.

Meantime, postal distribution, which is confined to Shonan Island, at present, is expected to be extended to Malaya, Sumatra and Japan.

Raid Alarm in S. F.

Domei
VICHY, April 16.—An air raid alarm was sounded in San Francisco this morning, causing confusion among the panicky citizens, according to a Havas message flashed from the Pacific coast city.

GREAT WAR RESULTS ATTAINED AS IMPERIAL FORCES CONTINUE ATTACKS AGAINST BURMA FOES

Thailand May Shift Location of Capital: Central Spot Sought

Special to the Nichi Nichi
BANGKOK, April 17.—The Thai Government is now seriously considering a plan of removing the capital from Bangkok to a central locality in Thailand. Concerning this question of moving the capital, Interior Minister Lieutenant-General Mangkorn Phrom Yothi and Welfare Minister Mayor Chuang Chawengsak Songgram, accompanied by engineers, have already visited localities suggested for the new site of the capital. At present indication, Pitsanulok, 389 kilometers north of Bangkok, which is an important industrial center of the country, is mentioned for the site. Also Lopburi is recommended. The present proposal of moving the capital to a central location is necessitated by the plan for the economic reconstruction of Thailand, aiming at the self-sufficiency of important materials. It has no connection whatever with diplomatic questions, and the proposal is said to have been first made by Premier Field Marshal Plack Pibul Songgram.

Allied Troops Smashed At Various Points in Big Advance

120 PLANES CLAIMED

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 11:40 a.m. April 18:—Imperial Army Forces operating in the Burma region have, since the fall of Rangoon, further destroyed the combined British-Indian-Chungking forces at various points and are still advancing.

The results obtained in the period from March 10 to April 14 are as follows:

1. The strength of enemy forces attacked is estimated at 40,000 to 50,000, of which Chungking forces constituted 25,000 to 30,000.

2. Dead bodies left by enemy, 4,521, War prisoners taken, 500.

3. Airplanes destroyed, 120.

4. Booty obtained.

Tanks	62
Guns	37
Machine-guns	81
Rifles	880
Motor cars	238
Railway cars	449

In the same period, the casualties caused our forces amounted to 161 dead and 429 injured.

U.S. Vandalism Seen

The inhabitants of Iloilo, the scene of recent Japanese occupation, are indignant over the action of American and Filipino soldiers who reduced the city to ashes before taking to their heels, but are, on the other hand, very friendly toward the Japanese, reports an Asahi correspondent from Jaro, Panay Island.

As he progressed toward the city of Iloilo, the reporter said, he saw groups of natives forming a broken queue in returning to the city, but as soon as they saw the Japanese, they came running toward them, offering friendly greetings and coconuts.

The correspondent said that he was completely taken aback at the scene that met him as he entered the city for the damage caused by fire which the enemy had set to buildings and other establishments was far greater than he had expected. Two-thirds of the main section of the city were burned to the ground and in some places, he could still catch glimpses of the flames. The majority of the inhabitants of Spanish blood seemed indignant over the malicious acts and injustice done to the city by the retreating Americans.

"When I visited the St. Augustine University where some 360 Japanese were being interned," the correspondent continued, "the professor extended me a warm and cordial welcome, explaining the kindly treatment they had accorded to the internees.

"According to the Fathers at the university, the Japanese had been interned at the institution until about January 20, when they were removed, most probably to churches and schools in a small village situated about 60 kilometers south of Iloilo. They hoped that the internees would be rescued by the Japanese Forces at the earliest possible date."

When he expressed his sympathy to one of the Spanish residents in the city whose house was reduced to ashes through the outrageous American acts, the reporter wrote, the latter was so moved by the simple words that he almost went and offered the reporter a handful of cigars.

"From all indications," he concluded, "the Spanish as well as other inhabitants of Panay seemed to understand the true object of the War of Greater East Asia, and are placing full confidence in the Imperial Forces."

Controls Rolling Stock

Domei
LISBON, April 16.—The Bengal Provincial Government has prohibited all future movements of rolling stock from Calcutta, according to reports received here from Calcutta today. Exceptions, however, will be made if permission is first obtained from the defense chief or the chief of police of Calcutta, the report stated.

INDIA VICEROY POST MOOTED FOR CRIPPS

May Replace Marquis of Linlithgow, Say London Reports—May Reopen Conference

CRITICISMS IN COMMONS

Members Tired of Hearing Defeat Reports—British Retreats Called Desperate

Special to the Yomiuri
STOCKHOLM, April 17.—It is rumored that Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, who is now on his way home from India will be shortly appointed the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, replacing the Marquis of Linlithgow, according to a report from London.

This step is regarded imperative because Japan's threat on India would be further increased if India is left in the present condition.

The proposal to appoint Sir Stafford to the new post in India is believed to reflect the British policy of forcing India to cooperate with the British Empire in the execution of the present war by reopening the conference, which ended in a failure.

Cripps Meets Pasha

Domei
LISBON, April 16.—Sir Stafford Cripps, British special envoy to India, who is en route to the British Isles following his unsuccessful mission in India, called on Mustapha En Nabas Pasha, Egyptian Premier, with Sir Miles W. Lampson, British Ambassador to Egypt, for important conversations today, it is revealed here from Cairo.

Criticisms Growing

Special to the Hochi
BUENOS AIRES, April 16.—British Foreign Minister Major Anthony Eden said before the House of Commons today that he could not promise to report on the general war situation at the next session. It is believed that the British Government has become tired of making constant reports of defeat.

Among the ranks of the Conservative Party, there has already appeared an atmosphere of dissatisfaction. A certain member said to Major Eden today:

"Up to the present, the strategic plans announced by Premier Churchill were nothing but reports of defeat. It may be unpleasant to make such reports, and so is it to hear them. Unless the British Empire formulates a firm strategic plan, it may become too late."

Then he asked Major Anthony Eden to convey what he said to the Premier.

The London Daily Mail strongly criticizing the British attitude on the war, said:

"The essence of war lies in carefully made strategic plans. Hurried plans to meet emergencies will never gain success. In Norway, Greece, Crete, Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, and Burma, the British forces followed negative steps hurriedly conceived. The public is worried if the authorities have a definite plan. But judging by past developments, it seems that there is no definite strategic plan. Though war and politics should be considered side by side, it even seems that British intrigues have brought defeats in some cases. There is no need of

(Continued on Page 2)

WAR OF PROPAGANDA SUCCESS IN MALAYA

Strenuous Battle of Words Fought Against Enemy in Parallel With Armed Conflict

Strenuous efforts made by the Japanese in the propaganda campaign during the Malay operation until the surrender of former Singapore is vividly described by a member of the Army Press Corps from Shonanto, reports the Asahi.

"Today, only two months after the enemy forces proposed an unconditional surrender, a complete normalcy has been restored and a peaceful atmosphere is prevalent in the island," he said.

"The vulgar air in the back streets, characteristic of the erstwhile colonial city of Singapore, has been cleared, and a radical change has taken place. Such a rapid restoration, however, was due to the progress of construction in parallel with destruction during the Malay campaign.

"At this juncture, I should like to report a part of the activities of a certain corps, which worked strenuously while the Imperial Forces were prosecuting military operations in the peninsula.

Propaganda Fight Begins

"The first duty entrusted to this certain corps was the propaganda to the enemy forces; that is, how best to make them understand the true aim of the current war and how to reduce the stiff resistance.

The main force of the enemy comprised Indians and Australians plus Malay and Chinese volunteers with a nominal number of British soldiers, and consequently, much was expected of the propaganda campaign.

"Following the occupation of Penang, the broadcasting station on the island was placed under Japanese control and from the very first day, authorities started broadcasting the lofty ideal relative to the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to the whole of the Malay Peninsula.

"On December 28, 10 days after the occupation, Tunku Ibrahim, the 5th Prince of the Kedah State, and Hari Musha, a younger brother of the Sultan of Selangore, stood before the microphone in appealing to the Malayan public.

"Simultaneously with relating the bright future that is in store for the natives, smashing defeats of the American and British forces in other fronts and the description of the new and real characters of the Asiatic race was sent on the air in various languages to the British, Australian, Indian and Malayan troops.

"Needless to say, the enemy tried desperately to interfere with our work from their broadcasting station in Singapore and a terrific propaganda war continued for days.

Favorable Results Obtained

"The propaganda pamphlets distributed by the Japanese Forces also had a favorable repercussion among the natives as well as others. The leaflets, stressing the significance of the emancipation of the East Asiatic races and other propaganda sheets containing pictures, etc. were distributed to the whole of the peninsula with the cooperation of the Japanese Air Units.

"The dramatic end of the propaganda war came about on Kigensetsu, February 11, when the air units of the Imperial Forces dropped leaflets advising the enemy to give up further futile resistance and surrender.

"At about this time the spirit of the enemy forces was fast demoralizing and the effect of the measure taken by the Japanese Forces was indeed great.

"After the surrender, one of the British officers stated that he was greatly moved by a picture of a Briton, disporting himself in a round of golf in England while the British troops were fighting a life and death struggle, contained in the Japanese leaflets.

"All this while, the enemy, despite the fact that there was "an excellent printing shop in Singapore, did not try to distribute one single propaganda leaflet simply because they had nothing to boast about the war since they had been suffering continuous defeats and also due to the fact theirs was an unscrupulous exploitation carried out for their own interest for the past century."

Laval's Selectees Offered to Petain As Old Cabinet Out

(Continued From Page 1)

cruisers, and 30 destroyers.

Big Results Seen

Of the above ships, 26 at Alexandria had been disarmed by the British forces, but those at Toulon, Casablanca, Dakar, and Martinique are those which France built against Germany as its imaginary enemy, and are manned by French officers and men trained in the tradition of the French Navy. When these ships join the German and Italian naval forces, the result would be quite significant strategically. The following effects may be caused in that event:

1. The Axis Navy will gain an overwhelming advantage over the British Navy in the eastern and western Mediterranean, and also will have sufficient strength to commence attacks on North Africa and Egypt.

2. When the passage of the Dardanelles is permitted, the advance into the Black Sea becomes possible, while in the past the Italian fleet alone was not sufficient for the operation. By defeating the British fleet, the Soviet fleet in the Black Sea would be destroyed and the German operation in the Caucasus would be facilitated.

3. In case a landing is planned on England, the German control of the English Channel would be made possible.

4. Considerable pressure would be brought on the Caribbean Sea, and Dutch Aruba, Portuguese Curacao and others would be placed under serious threat, and then the Axis advance into the Atlantic that is most feared by the Americans would become possible.

It is on this question of the French Navy that the French Ambassador at Washington is now conferring with the State Department.

London observers are still optimistic, believing that while Admiral Darlan is in control of French Army, Navy and Air forces, such a possibility is slim. But in case the Japanese Navy attains further victories and the British and American navies are weakened, the future attitude of the French Navy will become very important.

Press Comments

Saturday, April 18

ASAHI—Improvement of German-French Relations And the United States and Britain

NICHI NICHI—Re-examination of Price Policy

KOKUMIN—Reconstruction of Philippines

Improvement of German-French Relations and the United States and Britain

ASAHI—With the appointment of Pierre Laval to an important post in the Vichy Government, the possibility for improvement of Franco-German relations has greatly increased. Both Britain and the United States, particularly the latter, seem to be taken aback by the new situation.

Since the cessation of hostilities between Germany and France, official relations between France and Britain have remained severed. Under such circumstances, the United States stationed an ambassador in Vichy and tried to win France over to its side. The appointment of a pro-German statesman as the head of the French Government unmistakably indicates the failure of American diplomacy.

As a result, Germany, reassured of the French attitude, will not have to worry about her rear when she reopens an offensive on the eastern front. Meantime, the Anglo-American side has been entertaining great suspicion concerning the transfer of French naval vessels and military bases to the Axis Powers. This is nothing but an indication of how they have lost confidence in themselves.

In the United States, some circles are already advocating retaliation against France. They are threatening to occupy Martinique Island and other French possessions in the Caribbean Sea. As long as France adheres to the French-American agreement of October, 1940, concerning the maintenance of neutrality of the Antilles Islands, there is no ground for the United States to occupy the French possessions. If the United States commits such an outrage, Germany will not hesitate to use Casablanca in North Africa and Dakar in West Africa as bases.

The use of the military base at Dakar, located opposite Pernambuco, a port on the Brazilian coast, will enable Germany to control the South Atlantic and, at the same time, constitute a great menace to Brazil and other anti-Axis nations in South America. It will also be a great threat to British sea communications to India and Australia via South Africa. It was for this reason that the British Navy, in cooperation with the Degaullist regime, made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Dakar in September, 1940.

Thus the future developments of French relations with the United States and Britain will have a serious bearing on the Atlantic military situation, the influence of the Axis Powers over Latin-American nations, and Britain's sea communications with the East.

Moreover, French control of Jibuti at the mouth of the Bay of Aden and Madagascar, a key strategic island in the Indian Ocean, must be a cause of serious worry to the United States and Britain. The French political change must be viewed in the light of the importance of seas in the war situation.

Re-examination of Price Policy

NICHI NICHI—The time seems to have come for the revision of the existing crude price policy to a more efficient one. The price policy hitherto in effect has aimed at setting official prices for almost countless commodities, with little consideration to geographical and seasonal differences. Nearly 150,000 commodities were given official prices by the Government authorities.

No doubt, the Government has been forced to check the upward trend of commodity prices by the above means in order to avert economic inflation. Although there were many violations of the official price regulations, the system contributed tremendously to the prevention of inflation.

As the official price system is extended, the crudeness of the existing system has become quite apparent, since the qualitative differences of agricultural and marine products cannot be brought under one official price.

The time has come for fundamental re-examination of not only the prices of daily necessities, but also of all other official prices, such as shipping rates. Only one price was set for different grades of coal, but it was decided recently to set different prices according to grade. This is an example of improvement in the official price system.

If well controlled, prices of some commodities must be raised. Well controlled high prices never mean economic inflation. For the stabilization of national livelihood and the expansion of productive power, serious consideration be given to the existing official price system.

Reconstruction of Philippines

KOKUMIN—The Imperial Forces, without losing time after their complete occupation of Bataan Peninsula, succeeded in making forced landings on the islands of Cebu and Panay. Although the island of Corregidor is holding on to a feeble existence, its fate is now completely doomed before the fierce Japanese attacks. Thus the occupation of the entire Philippines can be said to be imminent.

When the base of American invasion in East Asia falls completely into the hands of Imperial Forces, the reconstruction of the Philippines will commence. The Empire has already declared its willingness to give independence to the Philippines. At this golden opportunity, serious reflection is necessary on the part of the people of the Philippines.

First of all, the Filipino people must have a good understanding of the true meaning of the Greater East Asia. Japan is not fighting only for the purpose of expelling Anglo-American influence from East Asia. She is also aiming at the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for the sake of realizing a lasting peace in this part of the world. This must be fully understood by the Filipinos. Moreover, they must render positive collaboration to Japan for the attainment of this ideal.

It is hardly necessary to point out here that the history of the Philippines had been nothing but a repetition of humiliating events. The fact that the main industry of the islands is limited to the cultivation of sugar means clever trickery by the United States to continue its mastery over the Philippines. With control over the sugar market, the United States also succeeded in controlling the Philippines. It is quite clear that any modern nation cannot survive on the production of sugar alone.

In movements, to liberate the Philippines politically and economically from America, a number of Filipino leaders shed their blood. On the other hand, the United States tried to soften the Filipinos by giving them the so-called easy living. The people of the Philippines must realize this American trickery and awake to the existing realities. The United States, which attempted to make the Filipinos spiritless, is now trying to turn them into shields in the fight against the Japanese. Such is the true color of the American policy.

Thus the people of the Philippines must commence the reconstruction of their country by extricating themselves politically, economically and culturally from the United States influence. Although it will undoubtedly be a difficult task, there is no other way. Looking at world trends, the people of the Philippines must fully realize that the old order under Anglo-American influence is collapsing while the construction of the New Order is making steady progress. Thus they must formulate a farsighted plan for the reconstruction of their country.

MALARIA FIGHT SOUGHT

Thai Government Introduces Bill to Assembly Session

Domei

BANGKOK, April 17.—For the purpose of taking drastic measures in the preventing of malaria, the Thai Government introduced a bill for the prevention of malaria to the Assembly yesterday, the last day of the present sessions.

According to statistics, during 1937, of the 2,268,760 victims, 37,813 died, and in 1940, of the 1,972,480 victims, 32,880 died.

Big Progress Seen In Mopping Up Reds

(Continued From Page 1)

that the population in these areas his increased by 600,000 since the start of this movement.

"Neither guerillas nor bandits remain in these areas, and traffic is quite safe and convenient," the President said.

"Commodity prices are lower in the 'model peace zones' than in other areas and, furthermore, are free from fluctuations.

"The revenue of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, for the first half of this year, is fixed at 15,000,000 yuan."

Hospital Ship Attack By British Described

(Continued From Page 1)

to the airmen.

"The Asahi Maru was the only ship in that area at the time, and it is impossible that the British airmen could have mistaken the hospital ship for some other vessel.

"By their attack on the hospital ship, the British have lost all claims to humanity. To bomb an unarmed ship . . . !

"If only we had been armed, we would not have let them approach us. Being a hospital ship, we observed the international rules and were completely unarmed.

"I shall never forget the experience. The British are descendants of Satan, and they must be wiped off the face of the earth."

NATION IS EXHORTED TO THANK WAR DEAD

College President Gives Message on Occasion of Patriots' Memorial Day Today

The importance of being forever grateful to the gallant souls, who sacrificed their lives for the sake of their country in the past and in the present war, was stressed by Professor Shozo Kawano, president of the Kokugakuin Daigaku, in an interview with the Miyako today, on the occasion of the Patriots' Memorial Day, a formal ceremony, which was held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 1 p.m. today.

"The Meiji Reformation," said Professor Kawano, "owned a lot to the leadership of the Great Emperor Meiji, and to the Emperor Komei, but fundamentally, it owed its successful fruition to the strength of the nation.

"This strength of the nation revealed itself in the advent of the splendid leaders and patriots of the Restoration Period and in the numerous other patriots, whom we come across in the annals of history.

"Today, the people of Japan all know the meaning of national entity, and also they are well informed in international affairs, and so they know how to promote the prestige of the country to the best of their ability.

"However, in the Meiji Period, this understanding of national entity was lacking among the masses, who were further handicapped by the lack of knowledge of international affairs.

Loyalty to Throne

"But the patriots of this period did not merely devote themselves to the policy of 'Revere His Majesty the Emperor,' but also endeavored to spread the prestige of Japan overseas.

"Their problems were, therefore, not just internal affairs. We people of Japan, therefore, must be forever grateful to these patriots for a two-fold reason.

"The spirits to be worshipped today include those of men, who are not known generally in the world. When we worship them, our feelings toward the nine War Gods, who sacrificed themselves at Pearl Harbor become deeper.

"The gallant spirits of the Meiji Restoration are many. From the time of the Tokugawa Bakufu, they had been doing their best for the promotion of the nation's prestige, and their task was no less courageous, and no less dangerous, than the task which confronted the nine War Gods of the Special Attack Flotilla.

"This spirit of service to the country with utter disregard for one's life is the spirit of Yasukuni, the spirit of the Imperial Forces, and the spirit which makes them the strongest in the world.

"We, the people of Japan must be possessed of the same spirit, and perform our duty to the best of our ability in our own particular spheres."

Faked Propaganda By Allies Blasted

(Continued From Page 1)

pean war.

To lend a realistic color to the melodrama, he went on, the Washington Government loudly proclaimed "leakage of a military secret." Undoubtedly, the motive was to browbeat Japan with huge mobilization figures.

Since the opening of the U.S.-Japanese negotiations and up to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, completion of war preparations by the ABCD camp was persistently broadcast from Singapore, Manila, Batavia and Hawaii for the purpose of intimidating Japan.

Big Predictions Made

On November 12, the New York Times, editorially predicted that with the present military power, Japan's attack on Malaya would end in a fiasco. The Times stated that preparations had been completed for the Singapore base to harbor the combined fleet of Britain, the United States, Australia and the Netherlands East Indies and that mines already had been laid in the waters of Manila, Hongkong and Malaya while large American forces were being convoyed to these points with escorts of warplanes. The paper claimed that Japan would require at least 1,000 planes and 500,000 troops even to defend one advance post.

Even though the reports should not be dismissed as entirely groundless, it is clear that the facts were very much magnified. This is also a glaring example of propaganda strategy, Major Tominaga pointed out.

One of the greatest distorted propaganda tales let loose by the United States was the so-called "Macassar Battle." On January 24, when Japanese Forces effected a landing on Balik Papan, on the east coast of Borneo, prior to Japanese operations against the Dutch East Indies, a naval battle ensued between the Japanese Fleet convoying the transports and the American destroyers, submarines and warplanes. As a result of this encounter four Japanese transports, after having unloaded Japanese troops, were sunk. On January 26, Washington, London and Batavia dispatches on the sea battle tallied with the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters, which admitted the loss of the four Japanese transports.

Losses Are Increased

On January 27, American news agencies increased the Japanese loss to 12 transports, while Batavia dispatches put the number at 18, and on January 28, the number was again increased to 28, while on January 29, a Reuter dispatch claimed that a Japanese capital ship and an aircraft carrier were sunk. But a London dispatch, on the other hand, exposed the falsity of the report saying that the Japanese convoy was not escorted by any capital ship or aircraft carrier.

As the American public, which exulted over the concocted "great victory of the Macassar Battle," recovered its composure and came to realize the falsity of the "Macassar Victory," there followed a feeling of indignation against the propaganda spread by the Washington authorities, the writer said.

SWEET-TOOTHED YANKEES FACE FURTHER SUGAR CUT

Americans to Receive One-Half Pound of Sugar Weekly During May

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 16.—The United States Price Control Administration has announced that the weekly sugar ration for each person during May will be reduced from one pound to half a pound, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here today.

The Price Control Administration also announced that sugar ration tickets for May will not be issued to persons who have more than six pounds of sugar on hand the dispatch disclosed.

For those having between two and six pounds of sugar, the authorities will reduce their respective "holding amount" from the May sugar ration tickets, the report added.

Ismet Inonu Lauded By Ex-Ambassador

(Continued From Page 1)

press their tears of gratitude whenever they speak of him.'

"During the war of Independence, he had burst an ear drum, and his right ear is deaf. When we were conversing together, he leaned toward me with his left ear to the fore.

"In 1923, Turkey attended the Conference at Lausanne. It was a most important conference for Turkey at the time, for she had to establish her independence at this conference.

"President Inonu was the representative of Turkey, and his urbane indifference to the British criticisms became the talk of the time. He secured the recognition of independence for his country, and immediately became a national hero.

"The warrior spirit of President Inonu appealed to Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, the Japanese plenipotentiary, and the two became fast friends. Till today, the Turkish President treasures the memory of their meeting at the Lausanne Conference, and expresses his profound admiration of the Japanese attitude at this confernce.

"In 1931, the Japanese Ambassador to Turkey was Isaburo Yoshida. He became a victim of typhoid, which was prevalent at the time, and was quarantined in the Ankara Hospital.

Visited Sick Envoy

Mr. Inonu was the Prime Minister at the time and he visited the hospital several times. When Ambassador Yoshida's condition became worse the Premier visited him specially. The doctor forbade him to approach the bed of the patient as there was the danger of catching the disease, and the Premier was an important person to the State.

"Premier Inonu walked right up to the bed of the sick man, and said, "Please accept my heartiest sympathies for your long illness. I have had your blood examined by a specialist, and he tells me that there is no danger. Please rest assured, for you will get well soon." And he kissed the Ambassador twice on the cheek.

"When the Premier was ill, I sent him some Japanese tea. He remembered this till a long time afterwards.

"That tea was delicious," he said to me. "I am thinking of planting some Japanese tea in Turkey.

"The President is a very religious man, and is a strong Mohammedan. His wife is also a Mohammedan and is a virtuous woman, and is very much like a Japanese. The President is a scholar, and has mastered several languages."

India Viceroy Post Mooted for Cripps

(Continued From Page 1)

considering politics when the entire British Army is lost. Does Premier Churchill intend to send sufficient naval strength to India, or will he be satisfied with only insufficient preparation?

"The British method in the past has been to dispatch insufficient forces to dangerous spots, and thus, not only have our positions not been protected but always our forces completely destroyed by Germany or Japan. Some retreats are made strategically but British retreats are desperate retreats.

"Every battle and every movement of the British Empire has been patch-up works. But Premier Churchill is always explaining that opportunities were lost, or the fighting strength was insufficient.

"For the British Navy, it will be no longer possible to fight the navies of Japan, Germany and Italy. The Combined American-British Navy has lost the entire sea control, and has nothing left."

FOUR BRITISH SCOUTS

Japanese Justice and Mercy Revealed in Treatment Of Enemy Quartet Captured in Campaign Following Hongkong Downfall

(Concluded from Yesterday)

"So the four of you were together all the time?"

"That is so. All four of us were in the Scouting Corps"

"What happened to your rifles and steel helmets?"

"We threw away our rifles."

"And your steel helmets?"

"That too."

"Why?"

"We thought that if we remained armed the Japanese soldiers would shoot us."

"Why?" I was conscious that my tone had become harsher. The prisoner remained silent. A mounting anger, and a feeling of contempt for the men who had thrown away their weapons, filled my heart. A soldier must fight for his country, no matter what happens. It was the most contemptible thing for a soldier to throw away his rifle. The word "surrender" is not found in a Japanese soldier's dictionary.

"Why did you throw away your rifle? Are you not a soldier? A Japanese soldier would rather die than part with his rifle. Even if he dies he still holds on to his gun. What good is a soldier who throws away his rifle, when he is supposed to fight for his country to the death?"

I wrote "YAMATO DAMASHII" on a piece of paper, and showed it to the prisoner. His face had became pale.

"Yamato Damashii," he whispered, and bit his lips. His head was downcast. He could not meet my eyes.

I desisted from pressing him further. But I wondered that the British Empire could have lasted so long with such men to uphold it.

"Who was the Commander of the Volunteer Corps?" I changed the subject.

"H. B. Rose."

"What is the total strength of the Corps?"

"I don't know exactly. About 12,000 I think. My number is 3034."

I desisted from further cross-examination, and carried on a general conversation with the prisoners. They did not say so exactly, but I gathered from their speech that from the first they had no will to fight. They had been brought up amidst ideas of so-called liberty, independence, freedom, and their outlook was materialistic and selfish. How could such men know the meaning of fighting for their country? It was not their fault. It was the fault of the British Empire.

Two days after they had surrendered they had quite recovered their health and spirits. Under our kind treatment, they lost that hunted look, and their expression was one of gratitude as they looked at us. It was arranged that on the third day they would be sent to the prisoners' camp, and I was given the task of cross-questioning them.

The next man was David Orchard Parson, aged 20, born in Hongkong, employe of the Jardines Matheson Company, army history same as the Scotchman Gardener, registered number 3234.

The third man was Warrington Nick Corne, aged 21, born in Shanghai.

Visited Japan Before

The fourth man was Douglas Gregory Day, aged 27, born in Singapore. Both Corne and Day had been employed in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Corne had been to Japan once, and he was enthusiastic over the scenic beauty of Japan.

When the cross-questioning was over, Corporal Ishizaki and others, who had become quite friendly with the prisoners, entered the room.

"I can't speak English," said Corporal Ishizaki, "so will you tell them that I wish them the best of health."

I did as he wished, and the Scotchman stood up.

"I shall never forget your kindness till I die," he said with solemnity. "To tell you the truth, we were mortally afraid of the Japanese soldiers at first. Under your kind treatment, we have realized why the Japanese are so strong. Thank you very much for all you have done for us."

Somebody brought in a bottle of sake, and we filled our glasses.

"To your health."

"Long life to you, and thanks very much."

What a strange parting, I thought.

Leave for Camp

The day was fine and sunny. At about 2 p.m., the truck that was going to take the prisoners to the camp was ready.

I knocked at the door.

"Come on, let's go."

"It is good-bye at last."

We walked out into the sunlight. The four were all tall men. Two of them had been rugby players, and all four had splendid physiques. I wondered how such big men could lack so much fighting spirit.

When I told them that it would take some time before they could all receive hair cuts, they replied that it didn't matter and that they wanted to show their long hair to their comrades in the prison camp.

Our barracks were situated in the northern section of Kowloon. Before the war, this must have been the residential district of the rich, for the houses were all splendid structures. Compared with the life on the front, our daily existence was a luxurious affair, for we had the blessing of electric lights and running water.

This was the first time I was entering the town, and I looked about with interest. I did know where the prison camp was, and so I told the truck driver to take us first to the headquarters of the gendarmerie.

Animated Scenes Return

The town was beautiful to our eyes. Pretty houses lined the streets, and numerous pedestrians thronged the thoroughfares. During the fighting not a single civilian had been seen on the streets, but now the town was gay with them.

The town itself had not changed. The houses were the same, and the people were the same, but somehow the feeling was different. The sun that shone down so brightly lit up a town that was Oriental.

We passed in front of a Church, and the four men crossed themselves.

The prisoners' camp was situated in the former Indian soldiers' barracks. The truck sped on toward the camp. As we approached the place, the four men stood up and began to wave their hands at some men they had caught sight of. Some British soldiers were lined up in front of one of the buildings. Four or five of them waved back with smiling faces.

As the truck came to a stop, it was immediately surrounded by the British soldiers, and many hands were extended toward the four men inside the truck.

Happy to Be Prisoners

These four men jumped down, and began to shake hands all round. They jabbered excitedly, thumped one another on the shoulders, and seemed to be congratulating one another for having fallen prisoners. Looking at them, one would think that they were congratulating one another on their safe arrival at home.

I could not understand them. How could soldiers, fighting for their country, be so light-hearted at being ignominiously captured by the enemy?

I went to the guard-house to make the necessary arrangements. The Indian soldiers were smiling at us, but behind their smiles I could see a sort of jubilation at seeing the British soldiers, who had lorded it over them, prisoners like themselves.

The man in charge of the prisoners' office was a British ex-officer. He was a cheerfull, fat fellow, and he soon allotted the prisoners to their proper quarters.

As the four men were being led to their quarters, I said to them, "Well, good-bye, and take good care of your health."

"Thanks very much for all you have done," they smiled, "Please come and see us when you have time." They waved their hands at me as the doors closed behind them.

Psychology of Britons

"The British soldiers are hopeless guys," said the truck-driver as we went out of the gates. "They think nothing of becoming prisoners. That is why the British have lost."

"Look at them lining up for their portions," said another soldier. "You can hardly call them people of a first-class Power."

"Britain is no longer a first-class Power." I said.

"Our men have treated them very kindly, haven't they?" asked a soldier.

"That is as it should be," I said, "It doesn't mean that we respect the British or the Americans, it is only an expression of our Bushido."

The truck sped on into the sunlit town.

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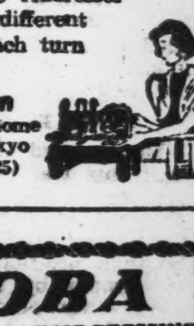

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